

Rent Boycotts Spread as Black South African Tactic

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

SHARPEVILLE, South Africa — Every night, Johannes Matamba said, he takes the foam mattress from his backyard, lays it on the floor of the house he has lived in for 33 years and goes to sleep.

That he is able to sleep in the house at all, he said, is something of a concession by the authorities, who evicted the 65-year-old retiree Aug. 13 for failure to pay the rent. They blocked off the toilet with concrete as if to display the finality of the move.

Some way off, in Tumbahle township outside the town of Parys, Jal Molata makes different nocturnal arrangements. Since his home was locked up by the authorities Aug. 8 with all his goods inside, also for nonpayment of rent, he has taken to sleeping in the cab of a broken pickup truck parked in his yard.

He finds it uncomfortable to sleep in the cab, wearing an overcoat and wrapped in borrowed blankets. But the 53-year-old retired street cleaner said it was simpler than seeking an official permit to stay in someone else's home.

The two men have not met, but along with a growing army of others, they share the consequences of a protest that is spreading in South Africa: the refusal to pay rent for the homes in segregated townships where blacks are obliged to live.

By the latest count, according to the independent Community Research Group at Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg, rent boycotts — some partial, some nearly total — are under way in 42 of the nation's townships, including Soweto, the biggest, where 21 persons died this week in a clash between residents and the police.

In a report Aug. 13 the group, made up of white academics specializing in township conditions and protests, said that as many as 300,000 black households were not paying rents, making the boycott one of the widest forms of sustained protest to emerge.

Like other boycotts, such as those in classrooms or of white-owned stores, the rent boycott is a form of protest that may damage those who take part as much as it damages their targets.

Moreover, such boycotts may be harshly enforced by youthful activists, who tell township dwellers that they face a bleak choice: Pay rent and risk having your house burned down, or withhold rent and risk eviction.

Yet activists seem to suggest that the boycotts offer to the authorities a statement that blacks will not take part in the

white vision of their future. By withholding the rent payments that provide most of the revenues to run segregated black areas, activists assert, many blacks are saying not simply that they cannot afford the rents but that they do not wish to finance their own subjugation.

The Community Research Group estimates that the authorities are losing the equivalent of \$500,000 a day in rent because of the boycotts. In recent weeks the response has been to evict some of those withholding what to an American would seem a meager rent — perhaps \$20 a month — but which represents a financial burden to many black South Africans.

Eviction is thus depicted by black activists as a kind of martyrdom.

Sharpeville, 40 miles (65 kilometers) south of Johannesburg, is possibly the township with the strongest claim to martyrdom.

In 1960 the police shot and killed more than 60 blacks here after they had marched to protest the country's pass laws. And it was here, on Sept. 3, 1984, that a rent protest by black residents led to a confrontation with the authorities that marked the beginning of two years of unprecedented violence and protest.

But it is unclear whether Johannes Matamba really seeks the status of martyr.

In 1942, he said, he started work at a golf club frequented by whites, and by the time he retired in 1981, he had risen to head waiter.

His pension from the job, he said, totals the equivalent of about \$110 a month. The rent, when he paid it, was roughly \$25, and electricity cost a further \$35. Before the eviction, the house was home to him and his nine children, some working, some not.

But then in September 1984 the white authorities handed over responsibility for some of the administration to black councils. The new councils, branded stooges and collabo-

rators by anti-apartheid activists, needed revenues to provide facilities and establish legitimacy.

But the conundrum they inherited from the white administrators was that the only way they could increase their revenues was to increase the rents, destroying the same credibility they were seeking to establish.

When a rent increase was announced in Sharpeville, people protested. In the confrontations here and in nearby townships such as Evaton and Sebokeng, 29 persons were reported to have been killed in two days of violence. From then on, no one paid rent.

"We did not want to be thrown out," said one of Mr. Matamba's sons, Maurice, 29, "but the comrades say they'll burn your house down with everything in it if you pay rent." Comrades is the title used by the young black militants who led the nation's protest and violence.

Activists, moreover, like to let it be known that they have their informers at the rent office and may identify those who pay rents.

So, the father said, no rent was paid. Then, on Aug. 13, "they just came in, about two vans of them, and took the things out," he said.

The army, the son said, "patrolled the streets" while the eviction was taking place and the toilet was being cemented. The local black council police force, he said, threw his belongings into the yard.

Some people argue that the rent protests bear the seeds of a renewal of widespread violence, despite the newest emergency decree, which was imposed June 12.

A prominent activist said, "If they start evicting in Sebokeng — they will not dare, because we will resist, we are militant — but if they do, then we will call for a stayaway from work, and we will boycott the buses, too."

The buses, privately owned, are often targets of black protest because they are seen as the umbilical cord of segregation, providing transportation for those blacks who work in white-run cities.

The activist touched on another division of life in segregated black townships, where blacks are categorized by their readiness to accept official favor.

Driving through Sebokeng he pointed out an area, generally of more expensive homes, and said, "This is where the collaborators live." He was referring to those who work for white-run institutions such as the police, the medical services and the schools, and thus enjoy official favor.

"They are paying their rents," he said. "They have too much security."

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Progress On Chemical Arms Cited In Geneva

By Thomas W. Netter
New York Times Service

GENEVA — The 40-nation Geneva Conference on Disarmament concluded its 1986 session Thursday after making what U.S. and NATO officials termed "noteworthy" progress on its key issue, a ban on the production, storage and use of chemical weapons.

In a sharp turnaround from the gloomy assessments that marked the end of last year's session of the multilateral conference, the officials said an American-sponsored draft treaty text had received "significant elaboration and restructuring" during the six-month session.

Nevertheless, Donald Lowitz, the chief U.S. delegate, cautioned that much remained to be done to reach a treaty on chemical weapons. The question has been before the conference since 1968, and has been under intense negotiation since the U.S. draft proposal was submitted by Vice President George Bush two years ago.

"Nothing has been finalized in the sense that it is ready to roll over into a final treaty," Mr. Lowitz said.

Mr. Lowitz said five articles of the treaty now "appear in a more complete form," including articles covering the elimination of production facilities, reducing stockpiles, activities not permitted by the convention, a consultative committee to monitor the accord and consultation, cooperation and fact-finding.

WORLD BRIEFS

Soviet, U.S. Discuss Regional Disputes

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Soviet deputy foreign minister, Anatoli Adamishin, said Thursday that meetings with a U.S. delegation on regional disputes had failed to achieve much progress.

As the two-day session drew to a close, Mr. Adamishin also said Moscow had not decided whether Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, would come to the United States this year for a summit with President Ronald Reagan. "It has to have some results, concrete," he told reporters. "We are not interested in an empty summit." The U.S. delegation did not make a statement as the two groups concluded their discussion on southern Africa, the Middle East and other regions.

The talks were designed to pave the way for a Sept. 19-20 meeting in Washington between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Edward A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, on a summit agenda.

U.S. Navy Spy Sentenced to 365 Years

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Jerry A. Whitworth, 47, a former U.S. Navy communications specialist, was sentenced Thursday to 365 years in prison and fined \$410,000 for his role in the Walker family spy ring.

Mr. Whitworth, of Davis, California, who was convicted on seven counts of espionage, must serve at least 60 years before he will be eligible for parole. The judge called him "one of the most spectacular spies of this century," who gave the Soviet Union "the very blueprint of our most coveted and guarded communications."

Mr. Whitworth was convicted July 24 of selling to the Walker family the secrets of Navy decoding equipment, code keys and communications systems he gathered and photographed for nearly a decade as a radio operator at ship and shore stations. He was also convicted of tax evasion on \$332,000 he was paid by John Walker Jr.



Jerry A. Whitworth

India's Nuclear Project Questioned

WASHINGTON (UPI) — India has secretly obtained nuclear materials to run three reactors without international supervision and could gain access to enough plutonium to build about 15 atomic bombs a year, a U.S. nuclear expert said Thursday.

Gary Milhollin, a law professor at the University of Wisconsin and a consultant to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, told a news conference that India was either importing "heavy water" for the reactors secretly — probably from China — or illegally diverting the substance from other nuclear plants subject to international inspection. Heavy water is a key ingredient in nuclear power plant operations and allows a chain reaction to occur in natural uranium fuel.

Dr. S. Jaishankar, first secretary at the Indian Embassy, denied Mr. Milhollin's charges.

U.S. Meatpackers to End Year's Strike

DES MOINES, Iowa (UPI) — Gen. A. Hormel & Co. and union meatpackers have agreed to a tentative contract that union leaders said Thursday would lead to the rehiring of most workers dismissed from the company's flagship plant during a yearlong dispute.

The agreement was reached Wednesday. On Thursday, an arbitrator ordered the company to rehire 500 union meatpackers dismissed in January for refusing to cross picket lines at its plant in Ottumwa, Iowa, in support of striking colleagues in Minnesota.

The United Food and Commercial Workers union and Hormel agreed on a tentative master contract covering workers at eight other Hormel plants including the flagship plant at Austin, Minnesota. About 1,500 members of the local branch of the union in Austin struck to restore wage cuts, improve working conditions and retain seniority.

U.S. Stops Aid for Population Fund

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The United States has withdrawn its contribution to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities because of its involvement in China's population program, officials said.

The UN group will lose \$25 million because of the decision, which was disclosed Wednesday. An aid official said the money was being withheld "because we think there is not an adequate change in the family planning program in China, and we conclude that the UNFPA is too involved in that program."

The American action comes after months of lobbying by anti-abortion activists, who asserted that the Chinese government's population program involved the widespread use of compulsory abortions.

For the Record

Willy Brandt, 72, the former West German chancellor, was re-elected Thursday in Nürtingen as party chairman of the opposition Social Democratic Party. He won the post, which he has held for 22 years, by a vote of 398 to 26, with 4 abstentions.

The explosion and fire at an army ammunition depot in Kabul this week killed about 40 soldiers and civilians, Western diplomatic sources said Thursday. Muslim guerrillas said they believed their forces were responsible. Dozens of people were injured, the sources said.

A U.S. grand jury indicted Nancy Reagan's maid, Anita S. Castelo, and three men in Norfolk, Virginia, Wednesday in an alleged scheme to smuggle small-arms ammunition to Paraguay.

The former head of the New York City Health and Hospitals Corp., John J. McLaughlin, was convicted Wednesday of grand larceny and forgery, charges brought as part of a city corruption scandal. He was found not guilty of accepting bribes and stealing \$250,000 from an heirs.

DOONESBURY



SOWETO: Death Toll Rises to 21

(Continued from Page 1)

unable to debate issues like the deaths in Soweto.

Helen Suzman, a veteran anti-apartheid campaigner from the same party, flew back to Johannesburg Thursday night to seek evidence among Soweto residents of how many had, in fact, been killed. The killings have become the focus of a major propaganda war between the authorities and their foes, centering on conflicting versions of how the violence started.

The authorities, seeking to assert that the latest emergency decree has curbed black protest, are evi-

dently anxious to blame black radicals for starting the bloodshed.

Black protesters seem to wish to portray the killings as a further example of official brutality.

Louis Nel, the deputy minister responsible for information and head of the government's main propaganda arm, the Bureau for Information, said at a news conference in Pretoria that the killings started when activists threw a grenade at a police patrol, injuring four officers.

The 12 police officers who ran into what Mr. Nel called an ambush "had to react," the South African official said. "Whether they reacted correctly will be decided by the magistrate at the inquest," he said.

By contrast, Frank Chilcane, a spokesman for the United Democratic Front, which claims two million supporters, depicted the shootings as a further example of unwarranted police harshness.



University students in Johannesburg demonstrated Thursday over the killings in Soweto.

BOLIVIA: Curfew Imposed

(Continued from Page 1)

state mining company, there have been illegal strikes, the paralysis of the cities of Oruro and Potosí, destruction of railway links, the occupation of working centers with the possibility the conflict will be aggravated by the mobilization of miners to La Paz.

During the past year, the centrist government of Mr. Paz Estenssoro has laid off thousands of workers, reorganized state companies, frozen the wages of public employees and raised gasoline prices tenfold in an effort to control inflation that reached 20,000 percent.

The crackdown was the second time Mr. Paz Estenssoro, 78, has used force to stop labor unrest since he came to office nearly 13 months ago. He declared a 90-day state of siege last Sept. 19, and sent about 300 labor leaders into temporary exile in two northern jungle towns to end a national strike.

Aid Starts to Flow to Cameroon Disaster Victims

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

YAOUNDE, Cameroon — International relief has begun flowing into the mountainous region of this small West African nation where more than 1,500 people are believed to have died in a cloud of poisonous volcanic gas last week.

A senior Western diplomat in the Cameroon capital of Yaoundé said Wednesday that once all the promised aid reached the four afflicted villages it should be sufficient to meet the immediate needs of the 1,000 to 2,000 people made homeless.

The few hundred injured when the gas descended on their villages, crops, livestock and water supplies last Thursday already appear to be well taken care of in Cameroon hospitals.

President Paul Biya has announced the formation of a national disaster committee to match up the various international offers of material and scientific aid with the needs of the survivors.

"Our first priority is to set our priorities," said Jean-Marie Mengesha, the minister of territorial administration, who will head the committee. "We must know exactly what we want and what we need."

Officials have said they are anxious about a possible epidemic resulting from rotting animal carcasses.

Members of a U.S. team of pathologists and volcano experts have arrived, meanwhile, and planned to go to Lake Nios, the crater lake in northwest Cameroon through which the poisonous gas, apparently a combination of carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide, erupted.

They will try to find out what triggered the explosion and how exactly the gas asphyxiated its vic-

tims in the surrounding villages. The pathologists may be hampered because most of the people killed — unlike the cattle and other animals — have already been buried.

The U.S. Embassy has donated \$25,000 for the purchase of canned foods and other relief supplies as well as some 300 tents to house those who were driven from their homes by the gas and who are afraid, or unable, to return.

The refugees are primarily in need of shelter, tinned food and bottled water. Many of their crops may now be inedible, and their main water supply, which flows down in a waterfall from Lake Nios, has been poisoned.

The European Community has sent blankets, medicine and food. A team of French volcano ex-

perts has headed for the disaster zone, where they will try to determine the origin of the eruption and to determine the danger of future eruptions.

Britain, West Germany and Canada have sent money to buy food and other supplies.

The 17 members of an Israeli medical team that arrived with Prime Minister Shimon Peres on Monday are at Nkamba Hospital, 100 miles (160 kilometers) northeast of Lake Nios, where they will help treat the injured and study long-term effects of the poisoning.

After a similar, but much smaller, gas eruption took place at Lake Monoun, about 60 miles southeast of Lake Nios, on Aug. 15, 1984, a team of U.S. scientists studied what

happened and made a few recommendations.

According to a Cameroon official who has read the still-confidential report, the study suggested that seismic equipment be installed in the volcanic zone to better monitor what is taking place on a day-to-day basis, something that was apparently done only on a small scale.

The report also urged that people not live in some of the most dangerous parts of the zone, which stretches in an arc from Mount Cameroon, an active volcano in the southwest, all the way through to the northeast border with Nigeria and Chad.

The problem now, Mr. Mengesha said, is that the peasant farmers who live off these fertile lands do not want to move.

AMISH: Thrifty, Industrious Farmers Are Thriving

(Continued from Page 1)

handouts," said Mr. Beiler. "We need to work every foot of land that we own."

Lancaster County's growing Amish community numbers 6,500 people, and owns less than a quarter of the county's 5,000 farms. But their system has been used as a model for the region's Mennonite and "English" farmers.

Amish farmers generally till 70 to 80 acres, enough for one family to handle.

Amish farmers say the cost of using mules and horses to haul implements is one-third that of a tractor. Their mechanical harvesting equipment is pulled through fields by teams, but is powered by independent gasoline or diesel engines.

Their farms produce as much

corn per acre as bigger farms in Iowa, or as much milk per cow as Wisconsin's dairy farms, but at far lower costs. Pennsylvania State University estimates the cost of planting an acre of corn at \$115. Mr. Beiler and Amish farmers say they put the crop in the ground and harvest it for under \$35 an acre.

One of the savings is in the cost of labor. Even as toddlers, Amish children are an important addition to the farm system. Children are educated in one-room schoolhouses to eighth grade, and then become full-time helpers.

In a tomato field east of Lancaster, ringed by feed corn, one farmer, Sam Stolzfus, explained how Amish families help one another at planting and harvesting, and teach their children that they are central in the community. "We have to eat," he said. "We have to feed the children. And they have to work for it, just like we did."

Only a handful of Amish have been forced out of business since 1981, according to the Amish and county bankers. Their typical net income of \$25,000 to \$40,000, supplemented by the sale of quilts and handcrafts, makes them among the more profitable U.S. farm families.

Paul Whipple, a farm consultant with many Amish clients, said: "The Amish farmer puts all the modern models to shame. They don't have their money tied up in machines. They aren't looking to buy out their neighbors. They put their money into the best land and they take care of it better."

Other experts call the Amish system impressive. As Jay W. Irwin, the Lancaster County farm agent, put it, "People just don't want to work that hard anymore."

19 Turkish Workers Killed by Toxic Fumes

TOKAT, Turkey — Toxic fumes spewing from a fire killed 19 turkey pipeline workers in northern Turkey, the Anatolian News Agency reported Thursday.

The agency said the fire broke out Tuesday during welding work on a four-mile (six-kilometer) tunnel in Niksar township. Although the main blaze was extinguished, scrap wood and sawdust continued to smolder, filling sections of the tunnel with carbon monoxide.

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D BRIEFS

USS Regional Disputes... Soviet deputy foreign minister...

sentenced to 365 Years... Jerry A. Whitworth...

Project Questioned... international supervision...

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Mexico Bars U.S. Drug Agents From Investigating Smuggling

By Edward Cody New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — The Mexican government has accused U.S. narcotics agents of carrying out unauthorized activity in Mexico and has declared that they may no longer investigate drug smuggling on Mexican territory.

The Mexican stand, spelled out in a Foreign Ministry note Wednesday to the Reagan administration, represented the official reaction of President Miguel de la Madrid's government to U.S. complaints that Mexican police arrested and tortured an agent of the Drug Enforcement Administration in Guadalajara on Aug. 13.

The note said the Mexican government was concerned that the activities of the U.S. drug agents were leading to tensions between the two governments, also creating situations that damage Mexico's image in the United States and other countries.

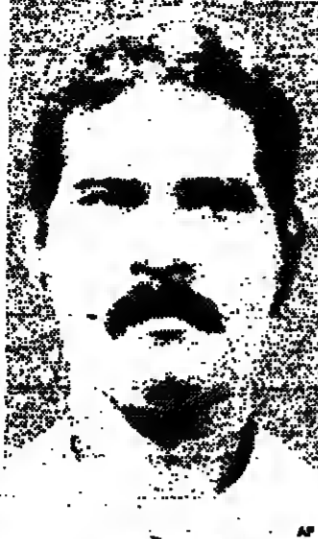
In tone and content, the note appeared distant from the spirit of U.S.-Mexican cooperation against drugs outlined during a visit by Mr. de la Madrid to Washington that was taking place at the same time.

If applied as laid down in the note, the Mexican policy would depart from past practice and impose significant restrictions on the activities of U.S. agents in Mexico, sources said.

In Washington, a Justice Department spokesman, Patrick Korten, said there would be no comment on the Mexican action "until we have time to study it."

"We don't want to pass judgment yet," he said.

The office of the Mexican attorney general announced Wednesday that 11 Jalisco state police officers had been charged with abuse of authority and inflicting "lesions"



Victor Cortez Jr.

on the U.S. agent, Victor Cortez Jr. U.S. drug agents have been stationed here for more than 15 years under a series of agreements, technically to gather intelligence and exchange information with Mexican colleagues.

However, U.S. officials have acknowledged that they routinely investigate narcotics smuggling in Mexico as part of their intelligence-gathering mission.

The Foreign Ministry statement came in response to a U.S. complaint lodged May 18 charging that Mr. Cortez was tortured during interrogation and demanding a swift resolution of the case. The note was given to the U.S. charge d'affaires, Morris Busby.

The Foreign Ministry obliquely contradicted the U.S. charges of torture and played down the seriousness of Mr. Cortez's injuries. It cited a Mexican Red Cross doctor's report that Mr. Cortez suffered "simple contusions" in the abdomen and right shoulder, adding that these injuries "do not endanger life and heal in fewer than 15 days."

Mr. Busby, in a statement released Wednesday, offered U.S. cooperation in quickly solving the case and reiterated the U.S. charges that Mr. Cortez, 34, was "brutally tortured." U.S. officials have said Jalisco state police applied electric shocks to Mr. Cortez's body.

The Mexican Foreign Ministry note centered on what Mr. Cortez was doing, which it said was unauthorized, and what the ministry described as widespread violation of U.S.-Mexican agreements by U.S. agents working in Mexico.

The U.S. agent, the ministry said, was in the company of a known criminal, was driving a falsely licensed car, carried illegal arms and had no identification.

"These facts justified that Mr. Cortez was presented to the legal authorities to establish his identity and clear up his conduct," the ministry added.

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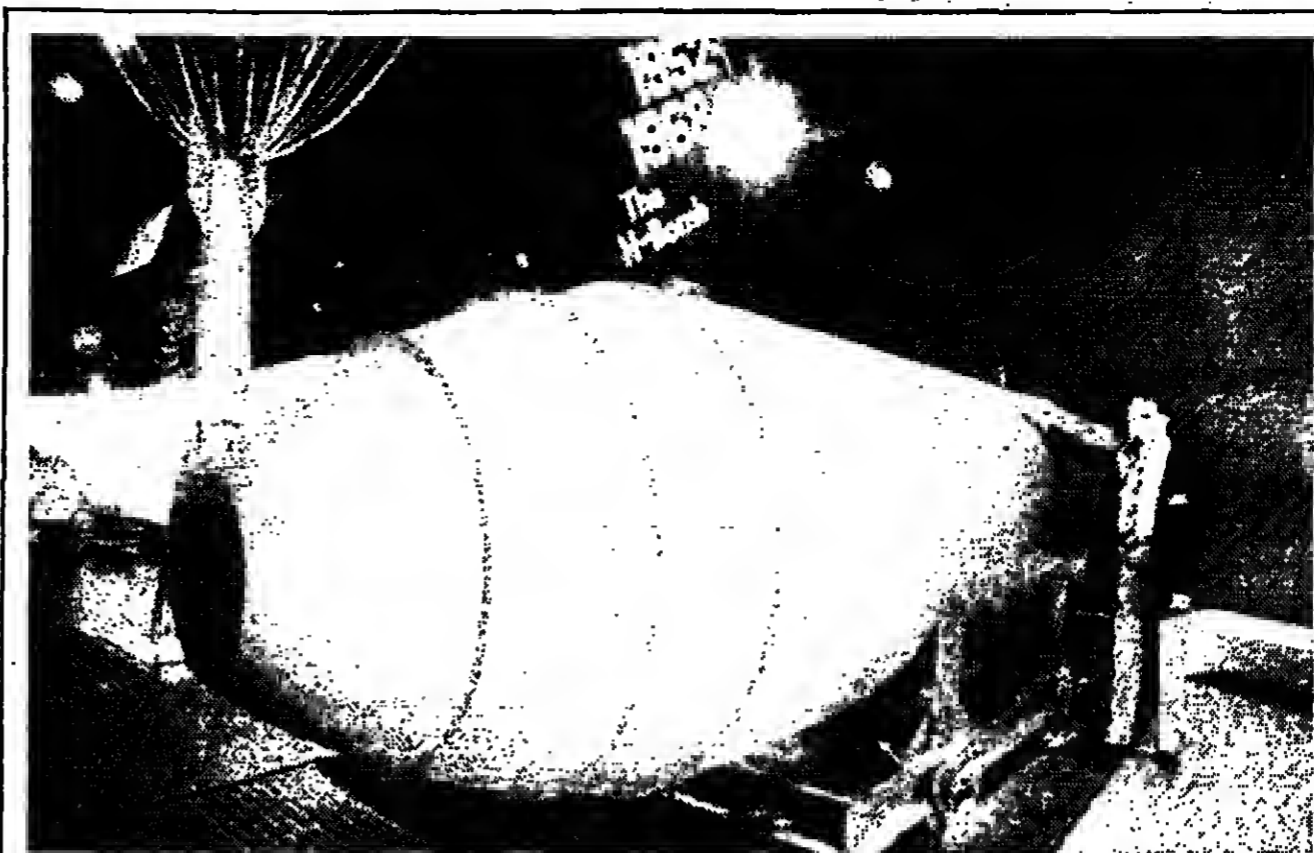
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"These facts justified that Mr. Cortez was presented to the legal authorities to establish his identity and clear up his conduct," the ministry added.

U.S. officials have said Mr. Cortez was meeting an informant, Antonio Garate, and that the car and arms in question belonged to Mr. Garate. As a security precaution, DEA agents frequently work in Mexico without carrying their identification.

The Foreign Ministry said, "Certainly the U.S. government is worried, as the Mexican government is worried, that officials of the Drug Enforcement Administration, accredited in Mexico for exchange of information, carry out functions beyond those that have been authorized for them."

It added, "We are also worried that their activities are leading to tensions between the two governments, also creating situations that damage Mexico's image in the United States and other countries."



Details of H-Bomb Accident Revealed

A hydrogen bomb similar to this replica fell from an air force bomber near Albuquerque, New Mexico, in 1957. The U.S. Department of Energy has confirmed. It detonated on impact because of conventional explosives inside, but, obviously, there was no nuclear explosion.

The government reported the accident in 1981 but did not give the size of the weapon, a Mark-17, which was hundreds of times more powerful than the Hiroshima bomb. This model is at Kirtland Air Force Base, near Albuquerque.

Lutherans in U.S. Set Quotas to Draw Minorities

By Joseph Berger New York Times Service

MILWAUKEE — The founders of a proposed Lutheran denomination of 5.3 million members have agreed to use quotas for women and members of minorities in choosing the church's national leadership.

A constitutional provision imposing quotas was approved Tuesday and Wednesday by the three Lutheran denominations that plan to approve a merger this week.

The provision requires that 10 percent of the members of national assemblies, councils, committees and boards in the new church be "persons of color and/or persons whose primary language is other than English." Fifty percent would have to be women.

The Lutheran shift to quotas in assigning leadership positions is not the first among Protestant denominations. The United Church of Christ has used quotas for such positions for a number of years, according to J. Martin Bailey, a former editor of the denominational magazine A.D.

The new church, whose constitution is to be formally adopted Friday and which is to begin operating Jan. 1, 1988, is to be called the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America. It would be the nation's fourth-largest Protestant church.

It will be made up of three existing Lutheran denominations: the Lutheran Church in America, with 2.9 million members; the American Lutheran Church, with 2.3 million

members; and the Association of Evangelical Lutheran Churches, with 110,000 members.

The only major Lutheran denomination that has refused to join the new church is the Missouri Synod of the Lutheran Church, with 2.7 million members. It practices a more conservative version of Lutheranism.

The Reagan administration has opposed the use of quotas in hiring and contracts. Some advocates of the Lutheran quotas said that

churches needed to show leadership in broadening the roles of women and members of minority groups in American life.

"We can talk about good intentions, but we have to show women and minorities that we love them enough to make it possible," said a woman delegate who spoke at the Milwaukee convention of the Lutheran Church in America, the largest of the three merging bodies.

Proponents of the quotas argued that they would serve as an open invitation to blacks, Hispanics, Asians and other members of minority groups to join the new church. They now compose less than 2 percent of the three merging denominations, whose members are largely of German, Scandinavian and other northern European ancestry.

Opponents of the quotas view them as an overly generous effort to compensate for failures in the past to attract members of minorities. Bishop Michael C.D. McDaniel of North Carolina argued that the quotas were "denigrating" to the people whom they sought to benefit and that they would create a leadership based "on bureaucratic contrivance, not merit."

The quota provision affects the major operating and legislating bodies of the church, including the national conventions, which decide church policy, and the agencies that control ministry, overseas missionary work, pensions, publications and public relations.

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Proponents of the quotas argued that they would serve as an open invitation to blacks, Hispanics, Asians and other members of minority groups to join the new church. They now compose less than 2 percent of the three merging denominations, whose members are largely of German, Scandinavian and other northern European ancestry.

Opponents of the quotas view them as an overly generous effort to compensate for failures in the past to attract members of minorities. Bishop Michael C.D. McDaniel of North Carolina argued that the quotas were "denigrating" to the people whom they sought to benefit and that they would create a leadership based "on bureaucratic contrivance, not merit."

The quota provision affects the major operating and legislating bodies of the church, including the national conventions, which decide church policy, and the agencies that control ministry, overseas missionary work, pensions, publications and public relations.

U.S. Senate Seeks Extra Levy From Air Passengers

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A new \$5 user fee on airline passengers entering the United States, including returning Americans, appears headed for approval by Congress.

The new user fee, if enacted, would provide \$180 million a year for the Immigration and Naturalization Service to help pay for immigration inspectors at airports where incoming passengers have been forced to wait up to four hours.

The proposed fee would bring to \$15 the federal tax on international airline tickets. Congress added a \$3 fee for the Customs Service in March to an existing \$3 departure tax.

The fee would be included in the ticket price for international airline passengers entering the United States. Travelers from Canada, Mexico and the Caribbean would not be affected.

The proposed fee was approved Aug. 14 by the Senate Appropriations Committee as part of an appropriations bill for the 1987 fiscal year, which starts Oct. 1, and is likely to be approved by the full Senate.

The fee is not included in the appropriations passed by the House.

DESTINATION USA			
OVERSEAS VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES			
Foreign visitors are coming to the United States in swarms again this year, attracted by a dollar dollar, lower gasoline prices and summer celebrations on the continent such as Expo '86 and World Week.			
Their presence—like their francs, pesos, pounds and yen—nothing to sneeze at. Consider that, in 1985, the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration estimated that approximately 21 million foreign tourists visited the United States and spent \$11.7 billion while in the country. They paid an additional \$2.5 billion to U.S. carriers for international transportation to and from their destinations.			
This chart, based on preliminary data from the U.S.I.T.A., shows the countries from which the greatest numbers of visitors have come to the United States since 1984. Figures for 1986 are current through May.			
—James Schwartz			
COUNTRY ARRIVALS	1984	1985	1986
Canada	10,982,000	10,690,000	4,603,790
Mexico	2,300,000	2,542,000	2,781,577
United Kingdom	928,000	861,000	376,857
West Germany	545,000	509,000	225,016
Japan	1,415,000	1,496,000	608,816
France	331,000	336,000	138,036
Australia	231,000	240,000	90,729
Italy	218,000	228,000	81,529
Spain	215,000	232,000	82,734
Venezuela	170,000		
Brazil		192,000	75,246

AVERAGE EXPENDITURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES				
ORIGIN	1982	1983	1984	1985
Europe	\$ 653	\$ 714	\$ 748	\$ 779
Caribbean and Central America	579	662	696	684
South America	993	1,034	1,140	1,178
Other Overseas	858	914	951	986
Total Overseas	761	799	844	877

SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Failures Still Plague U.S. Space Effort

Guidance System Failed on Aries; Other Launch Delayed

By R. Jeffrey Smith Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. efforts to reinvestigate the space program received a minor setback this week with the failure of another rocket and the announcement of a continuing delay in the launching of a new satellite.

The latest rocket failure occurred Saturday at White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, officials said. It was the fifth such failure this year, and the second involving rockets with scientific payloads.

This time, a small Aries rocket, carrying a payload valued at less than \$70,000, malfunctioned and was deliberately destroyed after launching.

The rocket involved in the latest mishap was a spare provided to NASA by the Defense Department, which initially intended to use it in the Minuteman program.

The mission was to measure the X-ray emissions of a distant galaxy during a six-minute flight outside the Earth's atmosphere, according to Robert Novick, a physicist of Columbia University, who helped develop the experiment.

The failure has been traced to a defect in the guidance system, caused by improper installation of some computer equipment, according to Joyce Miner, a spokeswoman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration at Wallops Island, Virginia.

The other setback this week involved the NOAA-A-G weather satellite, developed for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. It was initially supposed to be launched last fall, but various technical malfunctions in its Atlas-E booster rocket, including leaking fuel ducts, have forced 15 shifts of the launching date.

The latest delay was announced Wednesday, and no new date has been set. The satellite is designed to monitor weather conditions on Earth, including hurricanes.

transplants in Moscow in May was given wide media coverage in the West, and he was publicly thanked by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Swedes Call Soviet Reactor Unsafe

STOCKHOLM — A nuclear reactor in Soviet Lithuania is even more unsafe than the Chernobyl plant where a reactor exploded April 26, a report by Swedish experts said Thursday.

The study by atomic energy experts at the Swedish State Power Board indicated that safety margins at the giant facility at Ignalina in the southernmost of the three Baltic republics were even smaller than those at Chernobyl.

It said the reactor, built at a capacity of 1,500 megawatts, was being run at 1,500 megawatts after modifications. The alterations, it added, would make it more difficult to ensure continuous cooling of the reactor core.

Officials at the Swedish Defense Research Institute, which first alerted the world to the Chernobyl disaster, said they had on six occasions monitored small radioactive leaks from Ignalina.

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U.S. to Consult Allies on New Trade Curbs on Libya

By Bernard Gwertzman New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A special U.S. envoy is expected to raise two new ideas with West European allies on tightening trade sanctions against Libya, according to Reagan administration officials.

The officials said Wednesday that one of the ideas being considered by Washington was to ban the import into the United States of all refined-oil products, such as gasoline, made with oil from Libya.

The other, they said, would be to ban activities of American affiliates overseas that have only token business in Europe and do most of their business with Libya.

A trade embargo announced by President Ronald Reagan in January exempted overseas affiliates in an effort to avoid a rift with West European governments, which traditionally have opposed efforts to have subsidiaries obey U.S. trade embargoes.

with American technology and engines.

The Airbus A-370, manufactured by the French-led European consortium Airbus Industrie, can be converted into a carrier for 300 troops, American officials said.

They said that the British airline, British Caledonian, told the authorities in London that it believed it was selling the planes to a Hong Kong company, which in turn was going to lease them to a French company.

Instead, they said, the Hong Kong company, Service Airlines Ltd., sold the planes to Cobra Airways, a British-registered company headed by a West German, which turned the planes over to Libya.



A U.S. warplane taking off from the aircraft carrier Forrestal during the joint maneuvers.

"We are in close touch with other governments," a State Department spokesman said of the Libyan deception. "The administration is determined to take strict enforcement action for any violation of U.S. export control."

He declined to say whether any action might be taken against British Caledonian, a privately owned airline that flies to the United States, Libya and other points around the world.

West European diplomats said the United States had not briefed them in detail about what Mr. Walters planned to discuss during his trip, which is to begin this weekend. Mr. Walters is the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations.

activity and did not want to see a slackening in efforts to isolate the government of Colonel Muammar Gadhafi.

Because of the U.S. trade embargo against Libya, there is not much more the United States itself can do to put further economic pressure on Tripoli, State Department officials said.

Administration officials said the Walters mission was intended to remind the Europeans that the United States remained concerned about Libya's support for terrorist

U.S. Lobby Seeks Repeal Of Ban on Machine Gun

By Howard Kurtz Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The National Rifle Association, having won a major victory in weakening federal gun-control laws, is taking aim at a congressional ban on the sale of new machine guns.

A provision to ban the private purchase or sale of newly manufactured machine guns, those not already registered with the federal government, was added to the McClure-Volkmer gun control law in the final minute of House debate last spring.

The ban has the effect of limiting the number of machine guns in legal circulation to about 127,000. The three-million-member association says it has lined up House and Senate sponsors for repeal legislation and that the measure will be its "highest priority."

The group would not identify the sponsors. James J. Baker, the National Rifle Association's government affairs director, said, "It's our position that legally registered machine guns are not a crime problem."

He said most machine-gun owners were affluent, politically active and "probably the most well-invested gun owners in the country."

He said there were no hearings on the amendment and that many lawmakers mistakenly believed "that somehow this was going to have an impact on the misuse of machine guns."

Opponents scoffed at the NRA's plan. Barbara Lautman of Handgun Control Inc., said, "I think they're crazy."

"I don't think anyone is going to stand up on the floor of the House or Senate and vote to legalize machine guns," she said.

"We don't see why anyone needs to own a fully automatic weapon," she added.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Another Bash at Gadhafi?

For some months after the April 15 attack on Libya, U.S. officials cautiously savored the possibility that a sobered Moammar Gadhafi had retreated to the desert to contemplate the features of a world in which he could no longer take for granted widespread indulgence of his acts of terrorism. In Washington, however, a new analysis has become known, courtesy first of the Wall Street Journal. Officials say they have detected renewed signs of interest in terrorism by the Libyan leader. There is also some suggestion that the United States is trying to psych out the Libyan strongman by fomenting anxiety about what it is planning. Whatever its purpose, the policy is clearly to publicize American intentions to retaliate against, and perhaps even pre-empt, further Gadhafi-inspired terrorist acts. Fresh efforts have been undertaken to get the allies to strengthen sanctions against a Gadhafi who is pictured as "mentally unstable" but still capable, perhaps because of the alleged instability, of fresh offenses.

One reaction to the new analysis will surely be a judgment that it proves that the April 15 raid was a mistake, since the attack brought quiet for a period of time only long enough for Colonel Gadhafi to regroup, and since his revival is bound to appear as a major coup. A second reaction may be that the United States has no choice but to give it to the Libyans rest for the next time; to mount an attack that would put his later revival or even his survival out of question.

Neither of these conclusions makes much sense to us. Anyone who thought at the time that the April raid had ended Libyan terrorism was foolish. It was enough that the United States had good and necessary grounds to hold up its end in the struggle against international anarchy. Terrorism is no ephemeral thing. Particular individuals have a responsibility for driving the phenomenon forward, but deeper conditions sustain it. It follows that terrorism must be fought not by a single concentrated blow but by persistent intelligent defense conducted on many fronts on a continuing basis.

The United States has the raw power to strike out against Colonel Gadhafi in an overwhelming way at any time. Many Americans and many people elsewhere, however, would object to the scale — the disproportionate quality — of such a response. It would amount to an act of unilateralism, since even close friends in Europe would likely stint on their support.

Since April the allies have come far in firming up their stand against Colonel Gadhafi. This is a qualitative change of increasing importance. We do not know what intelligence may have discovered about Colonel Gadhafi's post-April offenses or his new plans. These would surely have to rise to an unprecedentedly monstrous level to justify breaking up the common alliance policy that the United States has been trying carefully to build since April.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Child's Interest First

Elizabeth Stern, a 40-year-old pediatrician, cannot bear a child. Mary Beth Whitehead, a 30-year-old housewife, can. With the Infertility Center of New York acting as agent, the Sterns leased Mrs. Whitehead's reproductive potential for \$10,000; she was to be artificially inseminated with Mr. Stern's sperm, bear the baby and then give it to the Sterns. Did Mrs. Whitehead contract to sell her baby, a transaction that would be illegal, or her services? Services, say supporters of the surrogate mother industry. That view was endorsed by Mrs. Whitehead when she agreed to bear Mr. Stern's child. "I wanted to do something good for someone," she said.

But on seeing the little girl that she named Sara, she said, "my emotions just overpowered me." To take \$10,000 for her looked a lot like selling a baby. She turned the baby over to the Sterns but did not accept the money. A few days later she asked if she could keep the child, whom they had named Melissa, for a week. They agreed. When the baby was not returned, six policemen arrived at the Whiteheads' front door in New Jersey. Mrs. Whitehead handed the baby out a back window to her husband and they fled to Florida.

Now, having been tracked down, Mrs. Whitehead faces criminal charges, and the Sterns have the baby. Mr. Stern says, "I love life with the girl they call Melissa, 'I love it.'" Mrs. Whitehead says, about the girl she calls Sara, "She's mine." Now the courts

will have to say, about the girl they call Baby M., which home is hers.

Assuming that blood tests prove Mr. Stern's fatherhood, the judge can treat the case as a contract dispute, making New Jersey the first U.S. state to rule on the legality of surrogate mother contracts. Or the case might be treated as a custody battle, in which event the court will do what it does in any other custody dispute: decide what is in the best interest of the child.

With the marked increase in infertility among younger couples, the surrogate mother business appears to have a bright future. According to a 1983 government study, more than three million American married women want to have babies but cannot conceive. Many are eager to have a child with their husband's genes; a growing number of women are happy to oblige.

The public obligation is obvious. If states wish to tolerate surrogate parenthood, they need to establish guidelines, just as they do for adoption and other related issues. In many states, a man who donates to a sperm bank may be paid but he forfeits his right to any resulting child. Analogous guidelines would allow for the possibility, as in adoption cases, that a surrogate mother could change her mind within a specified time, or that someone in Mr. Stern's position could be complicated, but the underlying principle is clear: the best interests of the child.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Still Too Much Poverty

The good news is that the poverty rate declined again in the United States last year. The bad news is that the decline was so much smaller than the year before and that this late in the recovery the poverty rate remains so high. The administration says the solution to the poverty problem lies in the private economy, not public programs. That was the lesson it drew a year ago when the poverty figures came out for 1984: Growth was up, and poverty went down. But in 1985 the economy weakened, and this year it has remained weak. The private economy may have done most of what it can to alleviate poverty in this business cycle. The 14 percent poverty rate announced this week — one seventh of the population — is not a good place from which to move into a period of sustained low growth or the next recession.

The pattern continues to be different for different groups and regions. In the Northeast, poverty went down last year; in the rest of the country it stayed about the same. Among blacks the rate declined; median black family income went up 5 percent last year after inflation, the most of any measured group, the Census Bureau said. The improvement is heartening, but what it left is not. The black poverty rate remained 31.3 percent; the estimated Hispanic poverty rate rose slightly to 29 percent.

Children, black and Hispanic particularly, continued to be the worst-off group in the society, in part because so many live in

single-parent households. The poverty rate for black children was 43.1 percent and for Hispanic children 39.6 percent.

The poverty issue has mostly been discussed in the context of this administration's tax and budget cuts. But poverty had begun to rise before Ronald Reagan came to office; the low point was 11.1 percent, achieved in 1973. The income gap between rich and poor families had also begun to grow. No one knows all the reasons why.

The administration's early policies exacerbated this problem, but current policies may be helping. In the early Reagan years the tax burden in the upper-income regions was reduced, while for the poor it was allowed to rise. The new tax bill would correct for this as to the poor; the tax threshold would be put back above the poverty line. The decline in inflation also has helped. Benefits under Aid to Families with Dependent Children have lost about a third of their purchasing power to inflation in 15 years, but last year they recovered slightly. Plainly, though, there is more that an aggressive government could do.

AFDC benefits, even supplemented by Medicaid, food stamps and other forms of non-cash aid, remain too low. So does the minimum wage, last increased in 1981. The unemployment rate — 7 percent — is unacceptably high. The news that poverty went down last year is welcome, but the figures are no cause for celebration.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Spaniards Observe Sasebo

The demonstrations in the Japanese port of Sasebo against the visit of the U.S. battleship *New Jersey* bring to mind the conflict between the United States and New Zealand. These events in remote countries are of particular importance for Spaniards. It is known that our ports are visited relatively frequently by U.S. warships, and there is no indication that the United States has guaranteed that these ships are not

carrying nuclear arms. It is not serious to speak of a country as demilitarized if it has ships with nuclear arms in its ports.

— El País (Madrid).

Postgraduate Course by Post

One way of guaranteeing yourself an education is to get things slightly wrong in a newspaper column.

— Columnist Philip Purner in *The Sunday Telegraph* (London).

Why Not Recognize Palestinian Rights in Principle?

By Jerome Segal

COLLEGE PARK, Maryland — Common wisdom has it that intransigence on the part of the Palestine Liberation Organization is a prime obstacle in Middle East peace-seeking. King Hassan's insistence that only the PLO can speak for Palestinians supposedly caused the impasse in Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres's historic visit to Morocco last month. After all, wasn't it PLO intransigence that foiled the attempt at peace-seeking by King Hussein of Jordan earlier this year?

A careful review of the facts does not support this interpretation. It reveals significant flexibility on the part of the PLO, and U.S. failure to take advantage of that.

When King Hussein broke off his effort to bring about negotiations in February, he made clear that he was exasperated by his experience with the PLO. Specifically, he felt

that the organization had reneged on a commitment to accept United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as the basis for an international peace conference. (The resolutions recognize Israel's right to exist in peace, and call for negotiations in which territory occupied in the 1967 war.)

Washington that he had the PLO's agreement to accept Resolutions 242 and 338 if the United States agreed to participate in an international conference to which the PLO would be invited. After great effort, he obtained U.S. acceptance of PLO participation provided that the PLO clearly and publicly accepted 242 and 338, renounced terrorism and was willing to negotiate with Israel.

When King Hussein reported this progress to the PLO, he found that it was willing to accept 242 and 338 only if the United States accepted the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. The PLO gave King Hussein, for conveyance to Washington, various formulas whereby it would accept 242 and 338. Shortly thereafter he threw in the towel.

A recent exchange of letters between the State Department and Representative Lee H. Hamilton, the Indiana Democrat who chairs the Middle East subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, sheds interesting light on what happened. It suggests that intransigence on the part of the United States helped to derail the peace process.

asked whether the State Department had knowledge of the PLO proposals before the speech. Yes, it had seen them on Feb. 6. Mr. Hamilton asked if State had considered the proposals an improvement on previous PLO positions. It responded, "Explicit references to 242 and 338 and to Israel are new."

This was progress; previous PLO statements had avoided direct mention of Israel and of the key resolutions. Why, then, did the effort collapse two weeks later?

From Washington's point of view, the problem was PLO insistence that it support Palestinians' right of self-determination. Mr. Hamilton asked, "Is the retention of Palestinian right of self-determination... consistent with U.S. policy?" State replied: "The term 'self-determination' has in the Middle East context come to denote the establishment of a Palestinian state... The United States does not support the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Therefore such a reference is not consistent with U.S. policy."

In other words, the United States would not agree to the PLO's precondition. Presumably this was conveyed to King Hussein and thus he abandoned the effort.

But what of America's position? It refuses to recognize a Palestinian right of self-determination because it opposes the creation of a Palestinian state. Does this make sense?

Is America against a Palestinian state in principle? In the original United Nations partition resolution, which legitimized the creation of Israel, it was proposed that there be both a Jewish state and a Palestinian state. The United States supported that resolution.

Why does it now not support the establishment of a Palestinian state? Apparently because of fears that the state would be hostile to Israel and would be a further source of conflict in the Middle East. Perhaps this judgment is correct; perhaps it is incorrect. But what are we to say of the logic of the position?

On principle it would seem hard to deny that the Palestinians have a right to self-determination. After all, if the Israelis have such a right, how can the Palestinians have less? The problem is that the right to self-determination does not include the right to establish a state that would then threaten its neighbors. The U.S. concern, and that of many Israelis, is how the Palestinians would exercise their right to self-determination.

Logically speaking, however, concerns about how a right is exercised are not a basis for denying that the right exists. Rights are not absolute. (Free speech does not mean you can yell "Fire!" in a theater.) The United States can with consistency grant that the Palestinians have a right to self-determination, even grant that in principle they have the right to an independent state, and still oppose the establishment of such a state until it can be shown that the exercise of that right would not violate or threaten the rights of others.

Approaching abstract issues of rights in this way would help to bring about and focus peace negotiations on the right point: How to satisfy both the Palestinian right to self-determination and the Israeli right to live in peace.

The writer is a research associate at the Center for Philosophy and Public Policy at the University of Maryland. He contributed this comment to the *Los Angeles Times*.



BY AUTH IN THE PHILADELPHIA TRIBUNE.

For a Six-Party Forum on Autonomy For Superpower Action

By Gideon Rafael

JERUSALEM — This year may be remembered for its summit of Arab-Israeli summits. King Hassan II of Morocco was host to Prime Minister Shimon Peres last month, and before summer ends the leaders of Egypt and Israel are to meet.

Comforted by the Moroccan-Israeli summit and Israel's endorsement of the Taba arbitration agreement, President Hosni Mubarak is ready to hold a long-delayed meeting with Mr. Peres. During several years, relations were strained by Israel's military intervention in Lebanon, irritated by the protracted negotiations on Taba and chilled by Egypt's mainly successful efforts to reassert its influence in the Arab world. There exists now a reasonable prospect that renewed top-level dialogue will promote better understanding and wider cooperation.

Presumably the revitalizing of existing bilateral agreements and examination of new areas of cooperation will figure prominently in the talks. Joint projects for development of energy and water resources, for de-desertification, for urban renewal and for rural improvements, coupled with exchanges of technologies, could advance the solution of vital problems affecting the future well-being of both countries and also benefit the populations in the West Bank, Gaza and Jordan.

But no less important should be a renewed concerted attempt by the leaders of Egypt and Israel to break the Jordanian-Palestinian-Israeli

deadlock. This effort should occupy a pre-eminent place on their agenda. Too much time has been wasted by futile exercises in diplomatic minutiae, performed to a false tune by untested partners on the wrong floor. The forthcoming summit offers a unique opportunity to get the stalled peace train moving by devising a new itinerary and timetable, adjusted to the existing realities.

The Palestinian section of the Camp David accord outlined the route forward. Unfortunately not even the first transitional stage of autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza has been reached, mainly due to differences between Jordan and the Palestinians and their common refusal to negotiate with Israel.

In consequence, Israel steadily strengthened its hold over the territories, while the Palestinians progressively forfeited their best interests. An agreement to resume the aborted autonomy talks, with changes in format, venue and agenda, would probably provide the best chance for new momentum.

A round table conference in Cairo or elsewhere, in pursuance of President Mubarak's initiative in 1985, could be attended by representatives of the Palestinians, Jordan, Israel, Egypt, the United States and Morocco, if so desired by King Hassan and the other participants. Such a conference is likely to become the

most promising vehicle for progress. To avoid further procrastination by continued semantic quibbling over magic formulas for opening the door to the negotiation chamber, the invitation to the conference should be as concise and unambiguous as possible. It should limit itself to inviting the Arab states and authentic representatives of the Palestine people willing to negotiate the establishment of peaceful relations with Israel and to abide by the UN Charter obligation "to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state."

Such an initiative would certainly be hailed as the central achievement of the Egyptian-Israeli summit meeting. But in addition to that, as well as bilateral issues, the two leaders would do well to discuss regional and global developments liable to affect the peace and security of their countries as well as the stability and the fortunes of the Middle East as a whole. In their assessment of the wider regional problems and the policies of the superpowers in the area, they are likely to discover that in a number of respects the views and interests of Egypt and Israel coincide rather than diverge.

The writer is a former head of the Israel diplomatic service and the author of "Destination Peace — Three Decades of Israeli Foreign Policy." He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

By Hugh Caradon

LONDON — It is nearly 20 years since the United States and the Soviet Union joined in the unanimous vote in the United Nations Security Council calling for Israeli withdrawal from Palestinian territories occupied in the 1967 conflict. It has long been all too obvious that only by international action can peace in the Middle East be won, so a recent Soviet initiative is most important. Moscow proposes that the five permanent members of the UN Security Council — the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China — together tackle the growing dangers of the Middle East. They could negotiate together, hear both sides and then lay down the basis for a lasting peace to be endorsed by the General Assembly.

Surely this is the way to go: an international settlement backed by both superpowers, with the authority of the United Nations, in the interests of all those involved.

Indeed there is no other way. Likud will soon take over from Labor in Israel resolved to perpetuate a deadlock by refusing to release any Palestinian territory. And despite King Hussein's endeavors, there is no indication that all the Arabs will join in supporting a peace initiative.

So the overwhelming urgent need is for the United Nations to follow up its unanimous resolution of 1967. It is not as if a peace settlement

were difficult to imagine or accept. A return of occupied Palestinian lands, and the right of Palestinians to exercise self-determination in their own homeland, coupled with an international guarantee of security for Israel — these are already internationally accepted aims.

In 1967 the Security Council unanimously called for "withdrawal from territories occupied in the recent conflict," emphasizing "the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by war" and the right of every state "to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force."

In my London home I have a picture of the Security Council session with Arthur Goldberg of the United States on my right as we voted in the unanimous vote for a permanent Middle East settlement.

The common initiative of 1967 should be revived so that Palestinians will not be condemned to more misery and suffering in refugee camps, so that Israelis will become not oppressors but partners in a secure peace, and so that both superpowers will combine to work out in the United Nations a peace settlement in the interests of all mankind.

Lord Caradon represented Britain at the United Nations from 1964 to 1970. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

A Debt Solution: Link Relief to Long-Term Trade Concessions

By Rudiger Dornbusch

The writer is a professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was part of a working group that helped Senator Bill Bradley develop his proposals on trade and debt.

WASHINGTON — The Latin debt problem is stuck after four years of wishful miscalculation. The Baker plan has backfired, in that it has become a cover for commercial banks to pull out of debt rescheduling by leaving the bag to multilateral agencies, with zero net benefit to debtors and trade interests.

Senator Bill Bradley's proposal for limited, trade-linked debt relief recognizes that more than banking interests are at stake. He advances two realistic objectives: to bargain trade concessions in exchange for limited and highly selective debt relief, and to turn around the officially assisted debt collection process that has become a major foreign policy liability.

Two features of the debt collection process are important to understand. First, debts are being serviced to the detriment of U.S. trade interests. Second, debt relief is being served by a deep cut in Latin America's investment programs. For both reasons, the present debt strategy works to the detriment of broad U.S. interests.

Debtors can pay interest only if they earn the dollars with which to pay, so they have to sell more from the United States and buy less from it.

And indeed they have. Since 1982, U.S. trade with Latin America has experienced a swing of fully \$15 billion, not even counting services. Latin America is running a huge trade surplus not due to export lust but due to the political and economic threats that enforce premature debt service.

The business end of the deal is this: For every dollar of interest you collect, you lose a dollar of trade.

Latin countries have put their labor on sale to outcompete U.S. firms in U.S. markets and in theirs. Already stripped by a generalized dollar, U.S. firms are now hit by the loss of markets and by Third World competition of the United States' own making. Debt relief would mean increased Latin American spending power, more U.S. exports and less of an import invasion from the south.

Ultimately debt service also involves trouble in Latin America. To free goods for exports or to cut down imports, something must give. Real wages have been cut dramatically —

40 percent in Mexico, for example — and consumption per capita is off sharply. But the brunt of the belt-tightening has fallen on investment.

The numbers are scary: From 1983 to 1985, investment is a ratio of GNP fell by five percentage points below the average of the previous seven years. That decline corresponds almost exactly to the turnaround in the trade balance. In other words, Latin America pays interest by sharply reducing levels of investment. In some countries, net investment has fallen to zero or has even turned negative, Argentina being a case in point.

That is frightening because there is no expansion in capacity and jobs despite a strongly growing labor force. The supply side is wearing out, but it is the supply side that must ultimately pay the bills. Debt relief would mean that Latin America would have the resources to invest. Instead of selling shoes in the United States, Latin Americans could keep them and also buy U.S. machines.

William R. Cline, senior fellow at the Institute for International Economics, has argued that things are improving with sufficient activity to make hanging in the best strategy. Debt relief would erect insurmountable obstacles against a return to voluntary lending. Countries that back out of debt services now, he says, will be on the sidelines of the game of international finance for the season and beyond. But his argument carries little persuasion. Debtors in crisis normally get away with default.

That happened in the 1930s when all of Latin America wrote down its debts, serviced them in local currency or simply failed to pay. The Foreign Bond Holders Protection Council reported in 1949 that of the whole of Latin America's debt, half was complete default, 45 percent was serviced with write-downs of principal and interest, and less than 3 percent was serviced on the original contracts of the principal outstanding. And Latin America prospered.

By suspending debt service, Latin America gained room to grow at much higher rates than the depressed industrial countries. The trade surplus, which had been enough to provide resources for both growth and interest payments. However, once countries walked away from their debts, there was plenty left to support an impressive period of growth and industrialization.

Today Latin America has two op-

tions. One is to keep on shrinking, at the risk of extreme social and political instability. The other is to challenge the creditors to a more equitable program of debt service.

Latin American contemplates this latter option, as is apparent from the Mexican tremors and from the second-hand market for Latin debt. Bank loans to Brazil trade in this market at 74 cents on the dollar, those to Mexico at 53, Argentina's at 66 and Peru's at 57.23. These prices do not signal the imminent return of voluntary lending; they rather suggest loans in need of repair.

With incoherent eagerness, the United States has provided a tax haven for Latin American capital flight while forcing real wage cuts and misery here an effort to collect timely and full interest for U.S. banks. To believe that there are absolutely no foreign policy costs to this travesty is naive.

The banks feel that nobody should make waves. They advocate the status quo, reasoning that sooner or later the taxpayer will be brought in to let the banks off the hook.

The Bradley proposal rules out this option and proposes instead to pull the plug on the mindless logging. It advocates a constructive, long-term trade-and-payments relation. It recognizes that by helping the debtors the creditors can only gain. The debts will be worth more because default is much less likely. Because of relief, there would be room for more U.S. trade and jobs. And all of it adds up to good foreign policy.

The proposal now requires legislative support to make it operational.

The *Washington Post*.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Nine Steps for Debtors

The "Nine Proposals for Coping With Third World Debt" advocated by Melvin M. Fagen on this page on Aug. 18 would only temporarily relieve the current symptoms of the debt crisis. As with other proposals for increased financial assistance to debtor nations, they ignore the corrective actions that Third World countries need to take themselves.

Mr. Fagen's points essentially propose a ceiling on debt service payments, easier repayment terms, increases in private, government and World Bank lending and less stringent requirements by the IMF to avoid conditions that create social upheaval. He also proposes joint creditor-debtor country action to prevent "unauthorized export of capital from over-indebted countries."

He cites this unauthorized outflow at \$100 billion per annum — about the same amount as the estimated interest that Third World countries must pay each year on outstanding loans.

Such proposals are analogous to prescribing heroine for the dope addict. They may ease the pain but they won't cure the disease. Indeed, they will compound the debt problem and make adjustment harder later on. The need is for fair, straightforward economic policies that act as magnets for attracting domestic and foreign capital alike into productive investments.

For most countries, this means eliminating monopoly privileges, licensing and regulatory barriers, tariff walls and discriminatory tax regimes that limit businesses from reaching full potential and dissuade national and foreign investors from creating new wealth. Nine suggestions:

1. Eliminate restrictions on foreign investment as a share of ownership.
2. Allow annual repatriation of dividends up to 20 percent of foreign equity invested in the country.
3. Allow full foreign exchange retention for all firms that generate additional exports. Allow these exporters to sell foreign exchange to other businesses at any price.
4. Allow nationals to open interest-bearing accounts in hard currencies, and allow deposits to be made during an initial one-year period on a "no-questions-asked" basis.
5. Limit tariffs on imported raw materials, intermediate goods and capital equipment to 20 percent.
6. Set the corporate tax rate at 30 percent, but disallow accelerated investment credits and allowances.
7. Eliminate double taxation of dividends by taxing corporate profits once at the company level and ex-

cluding dividend payments from tax at the personal level.

8. Reduce personal tax rates to a maximum 30 percent and broaden the tax base by reducing deductions.
9. Convert all business licensing regulations to simple registration of new businesses, thus ending de facto monopoly privileges for government and private firms alike.

The substitution of equity investment for foreign loans will be the hallmark of countries that have resolved their debt problems. There will be no rescheduling of the debt until borrowers and creditors alike recognize that the solution lies with basic reform of economic policies that have discouraged investment and retarded growth. No amount of new loans and debt rescheduling can replace such reform. Neither can standard IMF "austerity" programs which, while useful for improving fiscal and monetary stability, do not by and large dismantle barriers to growth or provide the necessary incentives to attract investment and get Third World economies going.

PETER M. HANSEN,
Paris.

The writer is an economist with the World Bank currently researching the incentive effects of tax policy.

1911: Cruiser for Peru

PARIS — The French battleship *Duport-de-Lôme* has been sold to the Peruvian Government for 3,700,000 francs. The French newspaper, the "Figaro," says the cruiser was the first armored cruiser ever built, as until that time ships were launched in 1887; and she is a ship of 6,500 tons, carrying two 190mm. guns, six 160mm. guns and sixteen small guns. Her speed, which was thought considerable at the time, is 18-and-a-half knots. She cost about fifteen million francs. Commander Ernesto de Moro and two other officers of the Peruvian navy are proceeding to Locuet, where they will control the fitting of the ship, which is to be delivered in four months and a half, fully armed and ready for immediate service.

1936: Martyrs in Spain

ROME — A story of how 40 Christian missionaries, condemned to death by Spanish Reds at Barbastro in the Pyrenees, walked to their death singing hymns and shouting "Long live Christ the King!" was told at Vatican City [on Aug. 28] by two Argentine brothers, who had escaped from Spain. The missionaries were massacred Aug. 13 and 14, after the Bishop of Barbastro, the father superior of the Carletian College and several other priests had already been shot. The two Argentines also were jailed, but were released on the day of execution because they were foreigners. They crossed the frontier and reached Rome. The Spanish missionaries were walked to a firing squad in two groups. The Argentines, who watched the murders, said they were all glad to be martyrs for their faith.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92000 Nanterre-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46 37 93 00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.
Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Convent Road, Singapore 011. Tel: 472-7168. Telex: R558208
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EUROPEAN TOPICS

Dutch Decri Sentence In Foreign Drug Case

DUSSELDORF — **Hans** Dost, a Dutch citizen, was sentenced to 10 years in prison here last week for selling hashish and marijuana in the Netherlands to West German tourists. The sentence has caused a public outcry in Holland. Dutch politicians and journalists accuse the Dusseldorf court of trying to punish the Netherlands for its permissive policy toward "soft drugs."

Small-scale selling of such drugs is tolerated by Dutch authorities, who say they prefer to concentrate on fighting heroin and other hard drugs. Frederik Kortbals Altes, the Dutch justice minister, is to travel to Bonn soon to discuss the Dost case.

Mr. Dost, 38, ran a drugstore in the city of Arnhem, 18 miles (30 kilometers) from the West German border, in which he openly sold hashish from 1978 until November 1984. That month, while on vacation in Tenerife, he was arrested by Spanish police on West German charges of selling drugs and smuggling them into West Germany. The smuggling charge was dropped after Spain extradited him to West Germany.

Mr. Dost's attorneys said West German authorities had used a false charge of smuggling to obtain his extradition, and that they had no right to prosecute him for crimes committed outside West Germany. But the prosecutor in Dusseldorf said West Germany had the right to act against people who represented a danger to its society.

and killed by policemen in separate incidents last month, the Paris daily *Le Monde* said last week. The police handbook tells officers to use their arms only "in legitimate self-defense," and "not just out of fear of possible violence." It also advises the use of arms "in proportion to the attack." But at the force's eight shooting ranges, policemen are taught to shoot to kill, rather than wound, the paper said.

A Paris policeman, aiming at a still target representing a person, receives the maximum score of five points when he hits the head or chest; four for the shoulders, and three or less for the arms and lower torso. He cannot practice shooting at the legs, since the target stops just below the waist. In some other European countries, policemen are rewarded highest points according to the precision with which they hit the lower part of a life-sized target.

Chernobyl Increases Nuclear Sightseeing

STOCKHOLM — Thousands of tourists have visited Swedish nuclear plants since the Chernobyl disaster in April, driven by both fear and curiosity. The Ringhals power station in western Sweden said that 10,000 visitors had come in the three months after the Soviet disaster, twice as many as in the comparable period in 1985. Visitors are asking many more questions than before, said a spokesman at the Forsmark plant on the east coast.

Meanwhile, in England, the campaign to attract visitors to the Sellafield nuclear power station has proven such a success that new jobs have been created to handle the influx. The number of visitors is expected to exceed 100,000 this year, up from 30,000 last year. The station started its campaign in July by mailing eight million cards inviting tourists to visit.

ST. POLTEN, Austria — Lower Austria's nine regions that did not have their own capital, until it chose one in a referendum this spring. Last month, St. Polten officially became the regional capital of Lower Austria, which had been governed by Vienna. Officials in Vienna estimate that it may take 15 years before all regional offices and services can be moved to St. Polten. History and geography textbooks have to be rewritten, and road signs must be changed to reflect the town's new status. The city's

15,000 people are also calling for St. Polten license plates, a university and an airport. Aviation officials are doubtful about the latter ambition because St. Polten is only 38 miles (60 kilometers) from Vienna.

LONDON — Londoners are truly honest, say the British weekly *The Observer*. A reporter, posing as a French tourist, spent a day at the city's tourist sites trying hard to get "ripped off" as instructed by his superiors. He flashed stacks of £10 bills at taxi drivers and store owners and invariably got back the right change. "Our industries may be declining, our export deliveries late and our services cracking up but, by God, we're honest," he wrote.

SYTSKE LOOLIJEN



HEAVY COMPETITION — Sepp Ambauen heaved a 184-pound rock 3.74 meters Thursday to win at the Alpine Festival in Sion, Switzerland. Boulder throwing has been a popular sport in the Alps for centuries.

Around Europe

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SYTSKE LOOLIJEN

In Liverpool, a Bare-Fisted Political Melee

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

LIVERPOOL — Politics in this dark and lively city has become as bare-knuckled as life was on its docks before the collapsing economy made it the hard-times capital of the Labor Party.

The strategies of Trotsky are wielded now by garrulous City Hall incumbents with the sort of thrust that used to drive the dockers' baling hooks, and paradoxically their effort is pointed at the heart of the Labor Party's hierarchy in London.

Tony Mulhearn, who was recently expelled from the local Labor Party leadership, said, "If somebody described me as a Marxist, one who recognizes the contributions of Marx to Socialist thought and the marvelous fight of Trotsky against Stalin, I'd say that's right."

Mr. Mulhearn was removed as head of the party by Neil Kinnock, the national Labor leader. Mr. Kinnock is making a considerable effort to purge the party of what he denounces as "maggot" extremists who have been bedeviling him and the party's national image as he heads for a crucial attempt at becoming the next prime minister.

Much more than embarrassment and party orthodoxy are at stake for him, since Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other critics have been trying to veto the Labor Party in the wretch's eye as a group prey to fanatical ideas from "extreme left-wingers."

Mr. Kinnock's targets here are Mr. Mulhearn and eight other leaders of an aggressive, locally successful faction of the party called the Militant Tendency, which Labor critics denounce as a dictatorial fifth column bent on exploiting the party for dogmatic purposes.

The Militants, driven by the tenets of Marxism and the fervor that comes of this region's long-term unemployment, insist that they embody the party's original Socialist concerns, which they say have long since been muddled by national Labor leaders like Mr. Kinnock in searching for the safer middle ground of voter appeal.

The fight might be dismissed as academic were it not for the fact that the Militants typify various



Idle docks in Liverpool. Tony Mulhearn, inset, and others in Militant Tendency were expelled from leadership posts in the local Labor Party by Neil Kinnock, the national leader.



challengers within Labor to party moderates across the nation. Some analysts estimate that unless and until Mr. Kinnock's purge succeeds, a future Labor majority in the House of Commons might be dominated, 2 to 1, by the leftists.

In Liverpool, the Militants have been the driving force behind the local party's control of the city government. They have been the political "ins" for three years, rambunctious and proud, and they seem to welcome the higher political stakes of combat with Mr. Kinnock, saying his "witch hunt" will bring them fresh sympathy and political financing.

During incumbency, they have become embroiled in budget deficits and legal fights with the central government. But the Militants of the City Council majority contend they have been building the democratic model for a government-controlled economy that they hope to impose on the national level.

Critics scoff at the Militants,

most recently in savoring a court ruling that the Liverpool Council majority was in "willful misconduct" last year in causing a crisis by delaying their duty to raise taxes for the budget. Forty-seven Labor councilors were denounced as "political zealots" by the judge and ordered banned from office for five years.

The Militants' talent for governing was thus questioned, but their knack for aggressive politicking was attested to in a separate incident when a Labor member of Parliament from the Liverpool region, Robert Kilroy-Silk, announced he was quitting after "three years of misery and vilification" by the Militants. The resignation embarrassed Mr. Kinnock just when he was trying to rally Labor moderates in the Militants' stronghold.

After a decade of Militant growth in the party, Mr. Kinnock obviously senses the left-flank pains or paralysis that extremists could cause in any future Labor government. He has been mocking their city government efforts and driving out the Militant leaders as Labor heretics given to "lunacy," not idealism.

Terry Harrison, one of the founding Militants now driven from the party, said, "Kinnock can expel people, but he can't expel ideas." Mr. Harrison insisted that the group was a legitimate Marxist wing of the party and not a secret "party within the party," as Mr. Kinnock charges. Estimates are that there might be 5,000 Militants among the party's 275,000 mem-

bers, but they are active and well-organized.

"Our crime is that we have organized too well," Mr. Harrison said, stressing that, whatever the state of their orthodoxy, the Militants have made themselves a powerful force in Liverpool.

About 60,000 manufacturing jobs have been eliminated in Liverpool over the last seven years, with unemployment at 20 percent on average. Among the young in neighborhoods like Dovecot and Crosseth, it is estimated to be near 90 percent.

Mr. Kinnock's crusade against the Militants is appreciated by Sir Trevor Jones, the Liberal Party leader on the City Council, who contends that the city is broke and badly run and that his party expects to regain control in the next elections. In his view, the Kinnock offensive, as much as it might reassure middle-class voters closer to London, could prove self-defeating because it overlooks the fact that "whether he likes it or not, the Militants are the Labor Party here."

National party officials insist a more moderate Labor alternative is viable, but Sir Trevor says leaders of all the major parties fail to realize that unless serious unemployment is urgently dealt with, the appeal of extremism, particularly to the young, will have a growing effect on mainstream politics.

In a certain way, Militants like Mr. Mulhearn agree. "Kinnock can change the party, but he can't change the people," he said.

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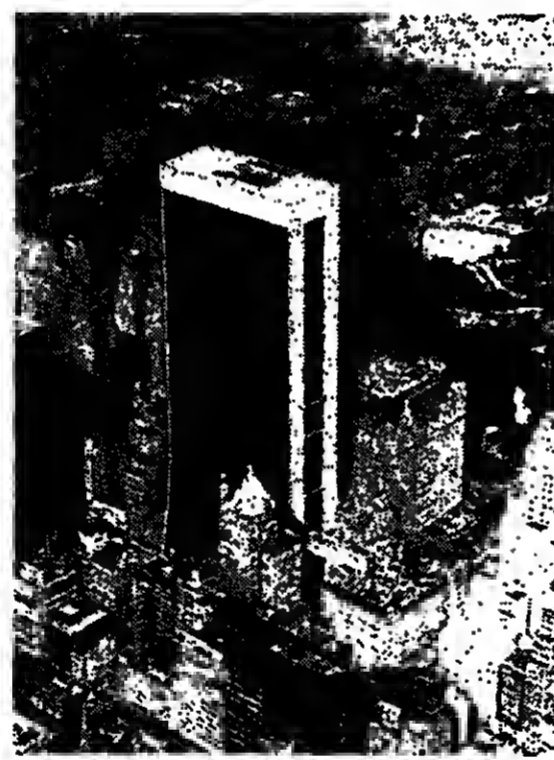
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International Herald Tribune

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Alabama black heritage

At sites ranging from the Carver Museum at Tuskegee Institute, where George Washington Carver's scientific contributions are memorialized, to the Dexter Avenue King Memorial Baptist Church in Montgomery, where the



Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. began his leadership of the civil rights movement, the state of Alabama is recalling its black heritage. More than 80 sites—including the Alabama Sports Hall of Fame in Birmingham, where such Alabama-born or bred athletes as Joe Louis, Jesse Owens (left), Hank Aaron and Willie Mays are enshrined, sites where Black Union soldiers fought

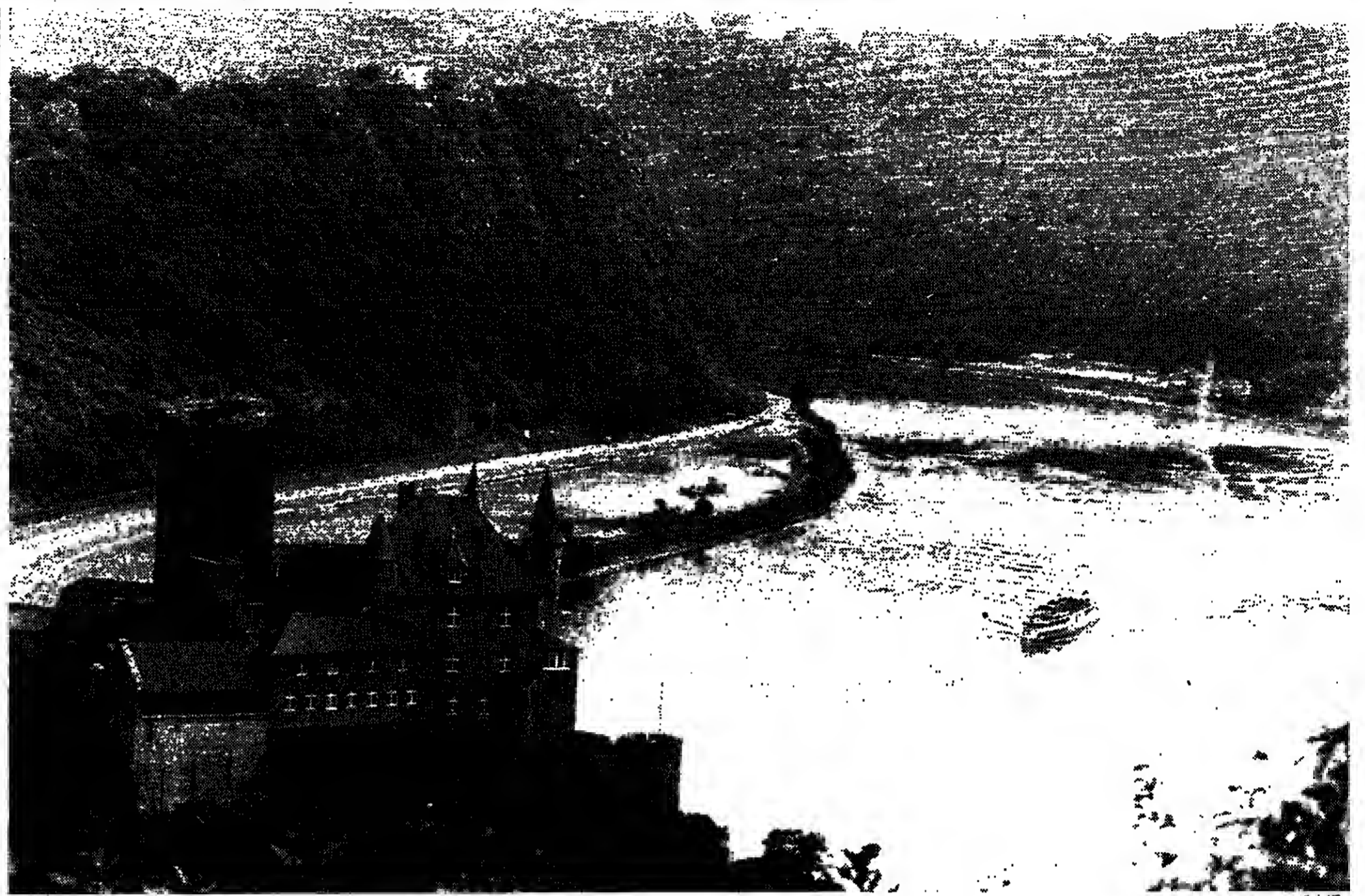
during the Civil War, and the courthouse in Decatur where the Scottsboro Boys stood trial in 1933—are listed in a new brochure, "Alabama's Black Heritage: A Tour of Historic Sites," Alabama Bureau of Travel and Tourism, 532 South Perry Street, Montgomery, Alabama 36104.

Old Tokyo re-created

Residents of the *shitamachi*, Tokyo's old commercial district, determined to preserve the past, have dedicated a museum to the bustling lifestyle of the area. The two-story *Shitamachi Museum* stands on the banks of the lotus-filled *Shinobazu Pond* in a quiet corner of *Ueno Park* in northeastern Tokyo. On display is a re-creation of a typical street, with a merchant's store, a rickshaw, a candy store, a community well, wooden houses and life-size figures depicting people clad in costumes appropriate to different professions. Open daily, except Monday, 9:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.; admission about \$1.20.

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"Highlights Down Under" is a deluxe, fully escorted tour, Feb. 14 through March 12, 1987, through New Zealand, Tasmania and Australia. The group, limited to 25 participants, will sail aboard a private yacht on the Bay of Islands, take a safari by Land Rover along the beaches near Wellington, ride a jet boat down the Kaurau River, a helicopter over Queensland and a ski plane over Mount Cook, take the Indian Pacific train from Adelaide to Perth and go on a cruise of Milford Sound. Land arrangements cost \$4,990 for deluxe hotels, sightseeing, special activities, all meals and gratuities. Round-trip air fare is estimated at \$1,995 from Los Angeles. Arrangements are by Hemphill Harris-Travel Corp., 16000 Ventura Blvd., Suite 200, Encino, California 91436.



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Romancing the Mighty River Rhine

by James M. Markham

THE big river would seem to hold no mystery. One block from our house in Bonn, the Rhine slips along—fast, fat and confident in the winter and spring, trimmer in summer—right to left, toward Cologne, the Netherlands and the North Sea. It's familiar. I jog along the esplanade by the Rhine, ride my bike, walk the dog, who is bemused by the ducks clucking in the eddies, salute promenading friends and acquaintances who, too, have struck a certain easy rapport with this big brown ribbon of water that is wound around the romantic inwards of the German soul.

The Rhine—1,320 kilometers long (820 miles)—stretches from the Swiss Alps, disappearing and pausing in Lake Constance, emerging and hanging a right at Basel, then working its northerly way up the frontier between France and West Germany, cutting a sinuous crisscross through the chink of West Germany named, naturally enough, the Rhineland. It spreads flat and wide into the Netherlands, where it bewilderingly assumes a number of aliases before effacing itself in the ocean. Surely no stretch of water has evoked such an outpouring of literary trash. The pen hesitates before adding to the output.

"The Rhine is swift as the Rhone," exclaimed Victor Hugo, "wide as the Loire, deeply embanked like the Meuse, winding as the Seine, limpid and green as the Somme, historic as the Tiber, royal as the Danube, mysterious as the Nile, spangled with gold like a river of America, covered with fables and phantoms like a river of Asia."

In the German imagination, the river throbs with powerful patriotic resonances. "The Rhine—Germany's river but not Germany's frontier!" intoned Ernst Moritz Arndt, a passionate 19th-century advocate of German unification

under Prussia. "Without the Rhine, Germany's freedom cannot long endure." Or try Max Schneckenburger, a contemporary of Arndt's and an author of nationalistic verse: "Dear Fatherland, thou may'st be calm; true and steadfast is the watch on the Rhine."

Even Friedrich Engels, one of the fathers of Communism, was not immune from Rhine patriotism. In 1840, Engels chastized "traveling John Bulls who languish in their cabins from Rotterdam to Cologne and only then get up on deck, because their 'Panorama of the Rhine from Cologne to Mainz' begins there. The young of Germany should choose as their place of pilgrimage some less frequented place like Xanten, home of the hero Siegfried." The confluence of the Mosel and Rhine at Koblenz is grandiosely called "das Deutsche Eck," the German corner, and is bedecked with a huge flag on the base of what had been a statue of Kaiser William I.

ONE of the most spectacular views of the river anywhere can be taken in at the Niederwald Monument, almost a half mile above the town of Rüdesheim, which was erected between 1877 and 1883 to mark the re-establishment of the German Empire. There, under a 32-ton bronze lady named "Germania"—a militaristic version of the Statue of Liberty, equipped with an imperial crown and a sword—is Max Schneckenburger's "Watch on the Rhine," emblazoned in stone with its scintillating exhortation: "To the Rhine, to the Rhine, to the German Rhine! Who will be the protector of the mighty river?"

You expect to come across stuff like this in France or Britain, but somehow in Germany it seems the victorious Allies might have angrily torn down such monuments after World War II. General Eisenhower and Patton were of course in a hurry to get castward after crossing the Rhine at Remagen in 1945,

so they may not have had time to think about the Niederwald Monument, which is probably just as well. Today it is a pilgrimage point for West German schoolchildren, who go more for the view and adjacent eagle farm than for its antiquated political message.

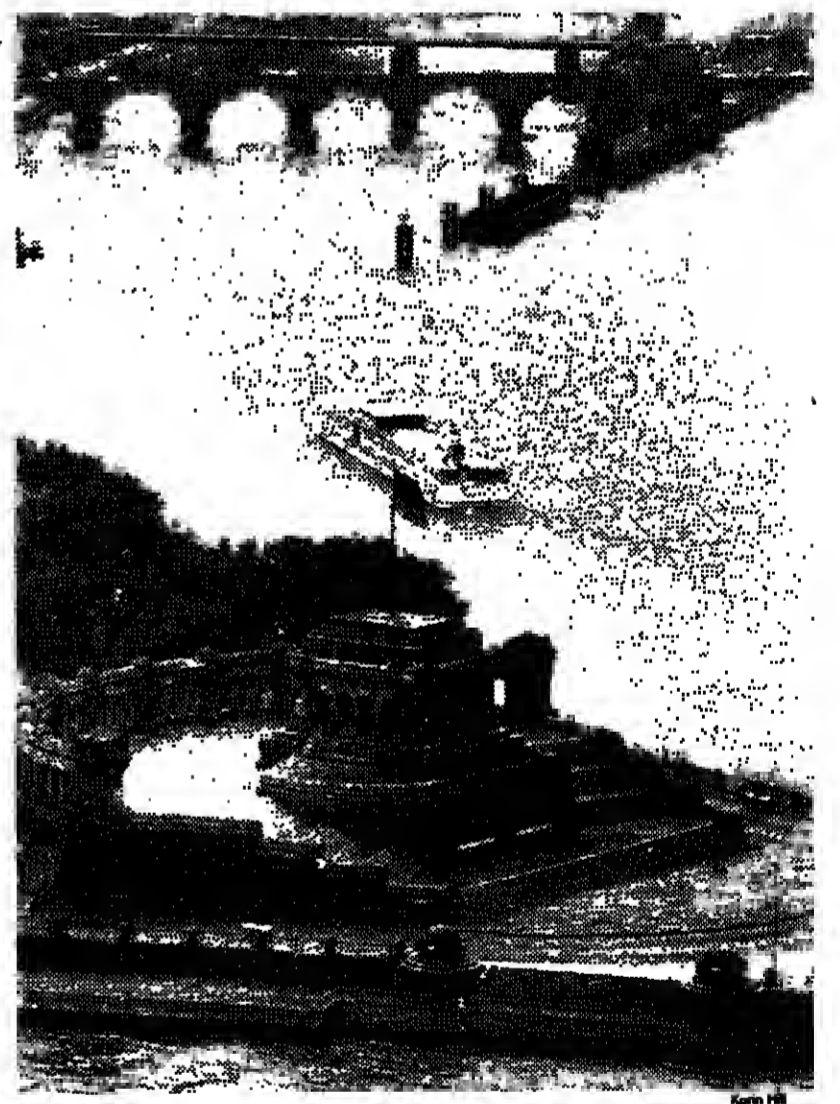
The Niederwald site is the clincher, in the opinion of Karl Baedeker, who observed in 1839: "Most travelers think they have seen the beauties of the Rhine when they have undertaken a quick journey up—and down—stream by steamship. It cannot be often enough repeated that no view can be more erroneous than this. However pretty the scenery may appear from the river, its finest charms are shown only on the hills."

Now, if you live in Bonn, your quotidian encounters with the Rhine will not always have to do with its great beauty. First of all, it swells and floods in the spring, which is a bore for people who have their homes or apartments near its banks. Second, as conquerors going back to the Romans have discovered, it is an immense natural barrier; time is wasted waiting for the car ferries to make their wide arcs across the watercourse. Third, the weather is so consistently miserable in the implausible capital of the Federal Republic of Germany that the Rhine is usually glimpsed draped in a gray wet fuzz.

One night the fuzz lifted slightly as my family had just finished a pizza in Koenigswinter on the right bank; we glimpsed a Rhine tourist steamer packed with elderly Germans doing the honey-hop up and down the stairs, snaking through the decks. From our remote outpost, it was a hilarious comedy in mime since we couldn't bear the music but just watched the silent jumping—hop! hop! hop!

The kids laughed all night.

It occurred to me recently that familiarity was breeding inappropriate senti-



A cruise ship at the confluence of the Rivers Rhine and Mosel.

Exploring historic Mexico

The romance of historic Mexico is the focus of a 12-day tour by motorcoach or chauffeur-driven car. It begins in Guadalajara, which has a restored colonial center, and includes a visit to the neighboring colonial village of Tlaquepaque, where many of Mexico's best crafts can be found. With stops at such colonial towns as Guanajuato (site of *Parador San Javier*, which is built around a 17th-century hacienda)—and Queretaro, site of a 250-year-old Spanish wedding and scene of the execution of the Emperor Maximilian in 1867, the tour continues to Mexico City, then goes by air to the Pacific resort Ixtapa, where a three-night stay concludes the excursion. Departure dates Oct. 2, Nov. 6, Jan. 15 and Feb. 12. Information from Hartours, 20 Park Plaza, Boston, Massachusetts 02116.

Modern treasure hunts

Whether one is searching for pirate booty buried at sea or for royal riches hidden for centuries in an English castle, the task of the modern treasure hunter is now made easier by a book serving as both map and guide. In "Treasure Trove," the author, Tim Haydock, has prepared a list of historically documented sites to tantalize treasure hunters, from King Richard I's "White Hart Treasure," believed to have been hidden by the 14th-century monarch (right) as Beeston Castle in England, to the "lost silver mine," or San Saba Mine, in Menard, Texas, which was a target for Spanish treasure seekers in the 18th century. Descriptions of each site, complete with histories, photographs and maps, are provided, and Haydock includes suggestions as to the best way to approach each expedition. "Treasure Trove," by Tim Haydock, is published by Henry Holt, 251 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10017, and costs \$9.95.

SHOPPING

Buenos Aires Combines European Elegance, Latin Flair

by Nora Scott Kinzer

Buenos Aires—This is a cosmopolitan city, a sybarite's paradise of theaters, bookstalls, boutiques and culinary delights. That the Avenida 9 de Julio was designed to be slightly wider than the Champs-Élysées, that the Colón is one of the great opera houses of the world, that many *porteños* (residents of Buenos Aires) speak virtually unaccented French, all suggest that Buenos Aires is a truly worldly place.

It is also an underrated but marvelous treasure trove for shoppers. Style, flair and cachet are basic elements of life for *porteños*. For many, life in Buenos Aires focuses on the need to be *au courant*. The newest exercise class, the latest jock, the hottest style of psychotherapy and the most fashionable hemline length are matters of paramount importance. Fashion and fads help many residents block out Argentina's grim economic realities and the worst of its recent political excess. While Argentines have always been fashion-mad, their current mania for style hides anxiety.

No wonder, then, that shops, boutiques, department stores and designers flourish in

the capital of Latin America's most European nation. Many *porteños* cannot decide if they are Spanish, Italian or Latin American. Many of the city's eight million residents are in fact descended from English, Scottish, Irish or Lebanese immigrants. Nearly half a million residents are of East European Jewish descent.

In any case, "home" often means Europe, and the *porteños'* cultural heritage is across the ocean. All things European—style, fads, fashions and quirks—are highly valued and are brought to Argentina by fashion magazines and video clips from designer shows.

Many shops specialize in designer imports from Europe, but tourists will find the best bargains in Argentine copies, which reflect their makers' European heritage in skill and pride of craft. Argentine seamstresses and energetic textile firms produce beautifully tailored clothes and elegant leather goods that rival those from Florence, Milan and Paris.

Tourists and *porteños* alike meander through the elegant shops of Calle Florida, which is closed to automobiles, but *porteños* prefer the wide boulevard of Santa Fé, where they stroll in and out of the *galeries* to see and to be seen.

The Latin/European women of Buenos Aires are interesting anomalies in Latin America. In Argentina, women constitute 30 percent of the country's judges, nearly 40 percent of the lawyers, more than 40 percent of the medical doctors and more than half the dentists.

For the tourist, bargains are everywhere because of constant inflation and the ever-devalued peso. Unlike elsewhere in Latin America, blatant marketplace haggling is not welcome, but price cutting is a fine art in Buenos Aires. Discounts are automatic for traveler's checks, and there is more of a discount for payment in cash.

The profusion of Argentine cashmere sweaters (a good shop is Los 4 Ases, Calle Florida 519) and finely loomed Argentine tartan skirts will bedazzle and seduce any weary shopper. More seductive than anything else, though, is Argentine leather: purses, soft to the touch and easy on the bank account; delicious, silky suede skirts, suede coats and made-to-order suede evening dresses; items of calfskin, ostrich, crocodile, alligator, lizard, snake, even penguin leather. Remember that the word for "suede" in Latin American Spanish is "antelope." This high-quality leather is, however,

from Argentine cattle and reflects the tradition of Italian craftsmanship. One good place to buy leather is Rossi Caruso at Santa Fé 1601, and Portolano, at Tucuman 1542.

Just as Italy forms the cultural heritage for Argentina's fine leathers, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe serve as examples for Argentine furrers. Argentina's furs are one of the world's great bargains. Long, luxurious nutria coats sell for \$600 and up; the \$600 coat would sell in New York for \$3,000. Another great buy is Patagonian fox. A full-length Argentine fox coat sells for \$900 in Buenos Aires and retails in New York for \$3,000. Most of the Argentine furrers can be found off Calle Florida. Tailored coats can be ordered based on a description or a photograph. One suggested shop for furs: Maximilian Piles, M.T. de Alvear 676.

After fur shopping, there is still time to look for Argentine artifacts, gaucho belts, fine old English silver and French antiques (try the San Telmo Flea Market, Plaza Dorrego y Humberto, on Saturdays and Sundays), or sheepskin-lined men's suede jackets and hunting boots.

Nora Scott Kinzer is a sociologist who has lived and worked in Latin America.



A stall in the flea market at Plaza Dorrego y Humberto.

Political Melees
 erpool. Tony Mulhearn, a
 Militant Tendency were ex-
 ership posts in the local Labor
 mock, the national leader.

bers, but they are active and
 reasured.
 Our crime is that we have
 curred too well," Mr. Harman
 their orthodoxy, the Militant
 made themselves a powerful
 in Liverpool.
 About 60,000 mandating
 jobs have been eliminated in
 pool over the last seven years
 employment at 20 per cent
 average. Among the young
 neighborhoods like Dover
 Growth, it is estimated to be
 40 percent.

Mr. Kanook's crusade at
 the Militants is appreciated
 Trevor Jones, the Liberal
 leader on the City Council,
 contends that the city is
 badly run and that his pro-
 posals to regain control in the
 elections. In his view, the
 offensive, as much as it might
 sure middle-class voters the
 London could prove self-defe-
 because it overlooks the fact
 whether he likes it or not
 Militants are the Labor
 here.

National party officials
 have moderate Labor shares
 public, but Sir Trevor says he
 of all the major parties he
 the most serious concern
 is a rapidly dealt with
 appeal of extremism, par-
 of the young, will have a
 effect on the mainstream
 point.

To a certain way, "Militant"
 Mr. Mulhearn agree. "Militant"
 change the party, but he
 change the people," he said.

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TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

Seeing the U.S. by Bus: Many Miles for Low Cost

By Paul Grimes

NEW YORK — There is a lot to be said for touring the United States by road instead of hopping about by air. If you have the time, bus travel can be an excellent way to find out what the country is like.

There are limitations, however. You can go only where the bus goes, and that eliminates a lot of the country that buses covered a few years ago. As far as possible, buses today play the Interstate highways, many of which provide an uninspiring view. And it often is not easy to coordinate bus schedules to suit your tastes or to find acceptable meals and lodgings unless you plan ahead.

The unlimited-mileage coupon books that the Greyhound and Trailways systems sell for \$150 and up are among the country's biggest travel bargains, considering that the Greyhound network embraces about 90,000 miles and Trailways' about one-third of that. You can get on or off a bus wherever you want (Greyhound serves 14,000 communities), traveling only an hour or two a day or crossing the country on a continuous 80-hour stretch. If such travel is your bent, however, don't wait too long. Under pressure from fare wars on many air routes and increasing long-distance use of the automobile as gasoline prices have dropped, bus travel is ailing. Greyhound, for example, says it carried 33 million passengers last year, compared with 54 million in 1980.

Based on my experiences and on talks with Trailways and Greyhound officials and other travelers, here are some questions that arise if you are considering rambling by bus. What sort of tickets are available? Probably the biggest unlimited-mileage bargain is the coupon book sold by Trailways for \$10 a day with a 15- or 18-day minimum, depending on the city in which you buy it (it's 18 days in New York). Additional days are also \$10 each. Greyhound's best unlimited-mileage deal is its Ameripass, which costs \$189 for 7 days, \$249 for 15 days and \$349 for 30 days, with extensions of each pass at \$10 a day.

Although its price is higher, Greyhound has the distinct advantage of many more routes, including acceptability of the Ameripass by Greyhound of Canada, where Trailways does not have cross-country routes. On routes where both networks operate, Greyhound usually has more frequent service. Greyhound and Trailways coupons are accepted by many connecting carriers, but not by one another.

I used my Ameripass for 12 distinct legs. If I had paid the normal one-way fare for each of them, my total Greyhound outlay would have been \$557.45, instead of the \$259 I paid for a 15-day pass plus a one-day extension.

Had I not had a pass, an alternative to paying one-way fares would have been a circle fare of \$365, according to R.L. Wilson, Greyhound's vice president for traffic. The circle fare allows unlimited stopovers, but routing must be determined in advance. Wilson said such a ticket would have been booked on Trailways (or vice versa) on routes where Greyhound did not operate or did not have a convenient connection. What should you take along?

Most important, travel light. You may have to do a lot of walking between bus depots and places to spend the night. Also, many depots do not have secure places to store baggage while you walk about town.

Trailways and Greyhound ticket offices offer free system maps, but the most essential tool for a bus rambler is a current Russell's Official National Motor Coach Guide, issued monthly by Russell's Guides Inc., 834 Third Avenue SE, Box 278, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52406 (tel. 319-364-6138). A single

Greyhound has the advantage of more routes.

copy costs \$7.60 plus postage. It contains timetables of most intercity bus operators in the United States and Canada.

How should you pose the trip? I avoid overnight bus travel because the seating is much too cramped to stretch out, and I covet at least the opportunity to see where I am going. Also, if you choose buses that are scheduled as "locals," they may either avoid Interstates or at least get off them frequently for stops.

To me, the thrill of rambling by bus is to see towns and cities as well as countryside. If you stop traveling by 3 or 4 P.M., that usually provides ample time to find the most suitable accommodations (which may involve consulting the local chamber of commerce before it closes at 5). Where I had reservations, such as at bed and breakfasts, I sometimes arrived later. In smaller cities of historic interest, such as Fort Smith, Arkansas, I allowed several morning hours to see the principal sights. I did not travel every day. Two nights in cities like Louisville, Kentucky, or Minneapolis-St. Paul can be rewarding for a sightseer and allow time for handwashed clothing to dry.

What are the buses and bus depots like? The typical bus carries up to 43 passengers in reclining seats. It is air-conditioned (and often so cool that you might want to don a sweater). Federal regulations that limit smoking to cigarettes and only in the last three rows are often unobserved. The bus will have a toilet, but frequently without water or towels and reeking of a disinfectant called Pot Shot. Big-city bus stations, although often in rundown neighborhoods, tend to be more pleasant than they were a few years ago.

How do you eat and spend the night? Sometimes with difficulty. Bus depots are not necessarily close to restaurants or accommodations (especially modestly priced places). Unless you determine in advance that your needs can be met where you plan to stop for the day, you are taking a risk.

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Roger Collis is on vacation. His column will resume Sept. 19.

Veneto Villas: 'Utility and Consolation'

by Kate Singleton

CASTELFRANCO VENETO, Italy — In the early 15th century, when Venice was at the peak of its maritime power, the city's merchants and noblemen began to invest some of the profits from their trade with the East into land reclamation in the immediate hinterland areas. Coordinated agricultural activities prospered around the noble country house, and by the beginning of the 16th century the Venetian villa had adopted many of the features typical of the style in Venice itself: the frescoed facade, the large central salon around which the house gravitated, the walls decorated with frescoes, the ceilings with coffered beams that were also painted, the facilities for receiving and entertaining guests. This tradition culminated in the works of Andrea Palladio (1508-1590), the most ingenious representative of classicism in architecture.

Palladio, in his "Four Books of Architecture," has something to say about living in villas that is as applicable today as it was in his times: A gentleman "will find much utility and consolation in villa life, where time will be spent overseeing and decorating his possessions, where improvements will be made with industry and the art of agriculture, where exercise on foot and horseback around the villa will keep the body fit and healthy, and where the mind fatigued by city life will be restored and consoled in a quiet atmosphere that befits the study of letters and contemplation."

Those in search of "utility and consolation" would be advised to opt for something a little more recent and a little less touristy than the intrinsically splendid villas along the Brenta. A good base would be the small, attractive fortified town of Castelfranco Veneto in the province of Treviso. Castelfranco is worth more than a cursory visit. The cathedral houses Giorgione's "Madonna and Child With Saints Francis and Liberale," and in the nearby Casa del Giorgione is a major frieze by the artist, who was born in Castelfranco.

The Teatro Accademico, designed by Francesco Maria Preti in the mid-1700s, will give you an idea of what a thriving intellectual center Castelfranco was during the Enlightenment. The Hotel Roma (tel. 495041) is comfortable though not particularly memorable. For an unforgettable meal, go to Da Barbiana (tel. 490446, closed Wednesdays and Thursdays), where the menu is based on the area's celebrated radicchio (a sort of cookable red lettuce), artichokes, asparagus and funghi (a diabolical-looking species of wild mushrooms).

THE real delight of Castelfranco Veneto, though, is that within a radius of less than 10 miles of beautiful countryside, you can visit a number of villas and their gardens, which will tell you a great deal about country living and country entertainment in this part of Italy from the mid-16th to the mid-19th century.

Suitable theatrical and musical entertainments had to be devised to keep the assembled company occupied. These sometimes took place in a large hall or salon, but more often in the garden. According to the aristocratic family's financial resources, the shows could be professional entertainments or put on by local amateurs and the sets might vary from makeshift scenery or permanent structures built into the garden.



Zanolli fresco in Palladio's Villa Emo, near Fanzolo.

About two miles (three kilometers) from Castelfranco in the village San' Andrea oltre il Muson is a charming late-16th-century Villa Cornaro ora Chiminelli, which you can visit on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays when the owners are home. The house, which is not very big, looks out across a formal but intimately small garden toward the gate beyond and an avenue of trees with farmland on either side. The villa's facade is frescoed, as is the loggia behind the three arches which the garden steps lead. In the early 1600s an audience in the garden would have watched entertainments taking place under the loggia. The frescoes would become part of the scene and, since they depict land-

scapes, act as a sort of reflection of the garden.

About two miles from Castelfranco in the opposite direction, just beyond Fanzolo, is Villa Emo, one of Palladio's masterpieces in villa architecture. It was built around 1560 and is one of his few completed designs. A ramp rather than steps leads gently up to the majestic residential body of the building, on either side the long porticoes barchesse (outbuildings), with their porticoed fronts, harmonize with the facade of the surrounding landscape. Inside are well-preserved frescoes by Giovan Battista Zanolli whose splendor belies the sobriety of the exterior. Villa Emo is open Saturdays, Sundays and national holidays in the summer through September, 3-6 P.M., and from October, 2-5 P.M.

Castelfranco is a mile or so beyond Fanzolo. Here you will find Villa Corner della Regina, designed by Francesco Maria Preti and Giovanni Miazzi in the 18th century to enlarge a previously existing building that you can still detect from the back. Villa Corner has a fine garden, some of it in the formal Italian style, embellished with groups of statues. You don't have to wait until the weekend to see it: The whole place has been turned into a luxury restaurant and hotel, with tennis courts, swimming pool, sauna, hydromassage — in short, everything that "consolation" requires. The restaurant (closed Tuesdays) provides excellent meals in the local tradition (pasta e fagioli — a thick, tasty bean and pasta soup — snails, tripe, dishes with radicchio, and so on) as well as international cuisine, at about 70,000 lire (\$50) for two. The hotel suites cost 200,000 to 250,000 lire a night (tel. 481481).

Toward the end of the 1700s, the English school of landscape gardening began to influence garden design in Treviso. The main exponent of what was called "il giardino romantico" was Francesco Bagnara, a renowned stage designer. Some of Bagnara's finest gardens, now publicly owned, have been allowed to get a bit dilapidated, but the gardens of Palazzo Revudini Bolosco at Castelfranco are still worth seeing. They are open Tuesdays, Saturdays and the first Sunday of each month, 3:30-6:30 P.M. May through September and 2-5 P.M. October through April.



At Villa Barbara.

If you do not want to go back into Castelfranco, however, continue toward Venice (franco, however, continue toward Venice) until you come to Mogliano Veneto, where you can find Zerman. Here you will find Villa Condulmer, which has been turned into a hotel. Its gardens are also in the informal, "romantic" style, with graceful fountains placed to "improve" the local landscape (which now includes an 18-hole golf course, tennis courts, a pool and a stable). The 18th-century villa once belonged to the superintendent of the Teatro La Fenice in Venice, and Giuseppe Verdi is said to have finished composing "La Traviata" as guest here. Rooms cost 50,000 to 115,000 lire (tel. 457100).

About seven miles northwest of Castelfranco, on the way to Maser, just before Asolo, keep your eyes skinned for Altivole and follow signs down a track to the Berco della Regina Cornaro, the frescoed outbuildings of a splendid building erected in 1491 for Caterina Cornaro, former queen of Cyprus. A small church also remains from the original complex.

At Maser is Palladio's breathtaking Villa Barbaro, one of the high points in the art of the 16th century. It is less austere than Villa Emo, with a long alley leading to the main residence, which is on the same level as the barchesse on both sides. The dovescote on each end of the barchesse are a familiar feature, but here they have been dispensed behind a huge sundial on the one side and zodiac circle on the other. The relationship between villa, garden and surrounding countryside is remarkably harmonious. Inside the villa there are frescoes by Paolo Veronese. Open Tuesdays, Saturdays and Sundays, 2-5 P.M. April through September, 2-5 P.M. October through March.

As a last, fitting indulgence for eye and palate, continue from Maser to Asolo and stay at Villa Cipriani and dine in the garden overlooking the countryside. The hotel is in a 16th-century villa that still has something private and homey about it. Rooms cost 150,000 to 240,000 lire a night (tel. 55444).

Kate Singleton is a Milan-based journalist who writes frequently on cultural affairs.

Advertisements for 'HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL' including 'RUE DE PARADIS PARIS (10e)', 'HOTEL LUTETIA PARIS', 'HEALTH CLINICS WELCOME to Hamburg', 'LIVE CELL THERAPY', 'RESTAURANT LORRAINE', and 'BRITISH TOURS LTD'.

Advertisement for 'RESTAURANTS' titled 'Rome's Love of Eating, With Experimental Twist' by Sari Gilbert. The text describes the cuisine at Le Jardin, a restaurant in the Trastevere district, highlighting its innovative dishes and atmosphere. It mentions the use of local ingredients and the influence of the Roman and Jewish cuisines. The article also touches upon the historical context of Roman dining and the restaurant's location near the Tiber River.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including the word 'Romanci' and other illegible characters.

TRAVEL

Enigma of French Basque Country

by Erik de Mauny

Bayonne, France — Of all the regions of France, few provide such a strange amalgam of the very ancient and the aggressively modern as the Basque country, and none has such an enigmatic past.

The enigma arises from the origins of the Basque people and their language, of which almost nothing is known. The Basques call their homeland Euzkadi, and at intervals linguists and philologists from places as remote as Japan and the Georgian Soviet Republic have tried to establish links between Basque and their own languages. But although a few puzzling similarities in vocabulary have been noted, these are too tenuous to prove an actual link. The accepted view is that the Basques are the earliest indigenous people of the Pyrenees, having settled there countless centuries before the first waves of Indo-European migration.

There are three Basque provinces on the French side of the Pyrenees — Labourd, Basse Navarre and Soule — and four on the Spanish side, and what they have in common is a fierce sense of national identity, their highly complicated language and a deep attachment to certain customs and pastimes, such as the traditional Basque game of pelota, which they have made peculiarly their own.

Bayonne, where I started my peregrination, is not really a Basque town, although it is an important administrative and economic center, and has a handsome Basque museum, clearly illustrating the long heritage of the people, their beliefs and customs, and their handicrafts and decorative arts. In the Musée Bonnat, there is a remarkably fine collection of drawings and paintings. Bayonne also has undeniable charm, with its cathedral, built between the 13th and 19th centuries, soaring above steep, narrow streets, including the arcaded Rue Port Neuf, where there are several elegant cafeterias, chocolate-making being a local specialty.

In the foothills behind Bayonne, one be-

gins to enter the real Basque country: neat villages of stocky white-walled houses with red-tiled roofs, where in the local cafes visitors are more likely to hear Basque spoken than French. There is also scarcely a village that does not have its own pelota court with pale pink front wall, a reminder that pelota in its various manifestations — whether played bare-handed or with the chistera, the scoop-shaped wicker racket that propels the ball with dazzling velocity against the front wall, or in more recalcitrant forms such as reboto, with the opposing teams facing each other — is not so much a sport as a national obsession.

There are, too, reminders of a more martial kind. This was the military highway for invasion and counterinvasion between France and Spain, until in November 1659 the two countries ended their long rivalry by signing the Treaty of the Pyrenees. In June 1660, a dynastic seal was set upon the treaty by the marriage of the 21-year-old Louis XIV of France to the Infanta Marie-Therese of Austria, daughter of Philip IV of Spain. They were married in Saint-Jean-de-Luz, in the church of Saint John the Baptist. It remains a supreme example of Basque ecclesiastical architecture, with its lowering wooden galleries for the male congregation, and its superb reredos in the Spanish High Baroque style. Worth visiting, too, is the house where Louis stayed while awaiting his nuptials, the town mansion of a rich ship-builder called Lohobisague.

Saint-Jean-de-Luz is still a busy fishing port, although less so now than in former centuries, when whalers regularly set off for

the far northern seas and even ventured as far as Newfoundland. But the Treaty of the Pyrenees did not prevent Napoleon from occupying Spain 150 years later. And a few miles inland from Bayonne stands a gray granite obelisk commemorating the rearguard battles of the French under Marshal Soult, in the last stages of the Peninsula War, against the victorious advance of Wellington's armies.

Between Bayonne and Saint-Jean-de-Luz lies Biarritz, its fame as a fashionable watering place first established by the Empress Eugenie, whose example was quickly followed by other crowned heads. Today, it swarms with visitors of less exalted status, and the narrow cobbled road round the bay offers one of Europe's more spectacular traffic jams.

To find the true flavor of the Basque country, it is best to abandon this vehicular extravaganza and travel inland, taking the winding road up from Bayonne to Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port, capital of Basse Navarre, and then on to Mauléon-Licharre in Soule.

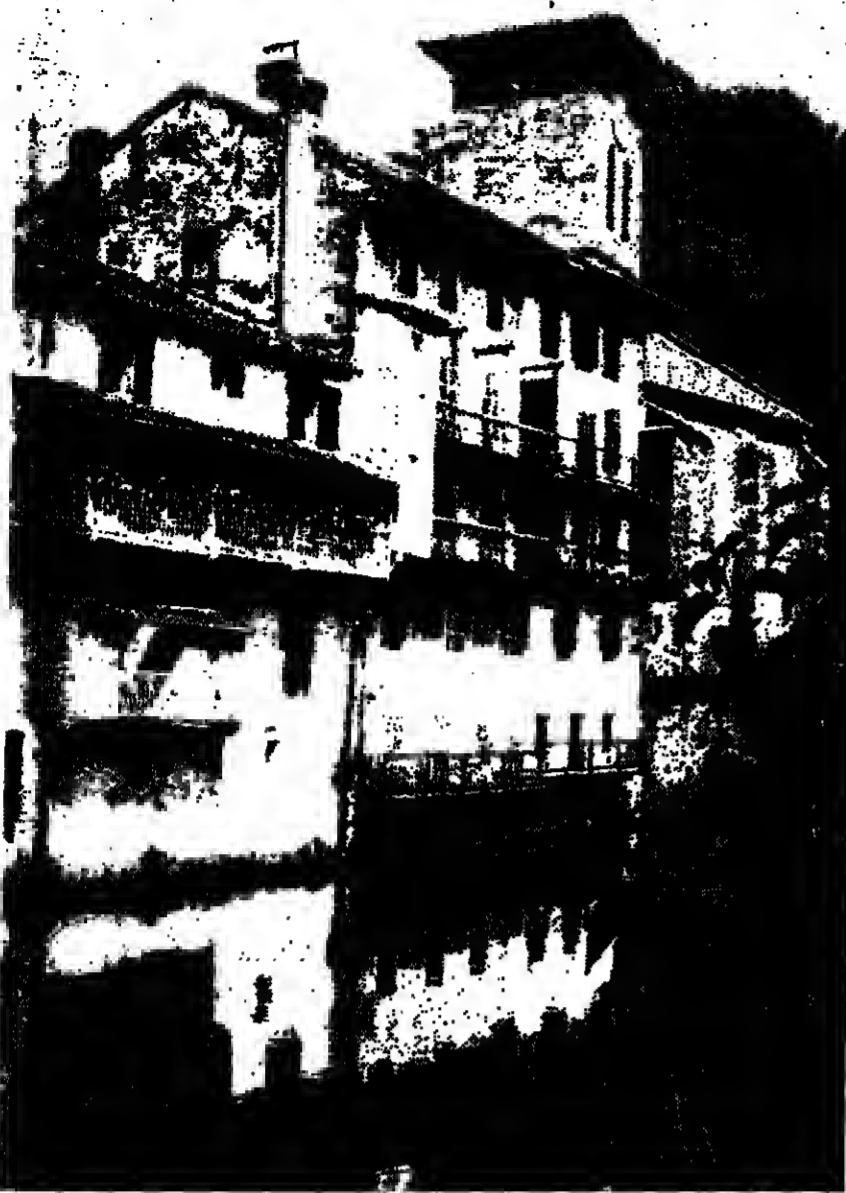
Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port is so named because it was the last staging post on the French side for pilgrims making the long trek to Santiago de Compostella, in northwestern Spain. Crowned by a rugged fortress, it is a lively little town where visitors can find sheepskin jerkins and the softest of wool-lined slippers, fine linen tablecloths and napkins, and a variety of delicious confits, of geese, duck, pork, and above all, of palombes, the gray wood-pigeon netted in the nearby valleys. Mauléon-Licharre, center of the sparsely populated province of Soule, is

less picturesque, but there is an attractive river, the swift-flowing Saison, winding through the town, and there are some fine old houses, including the imposing Renaissance Hôtel d'Andrain.

This French side of the Pyrenees has always been a country of shepherds (many of whom emigrated to the middle and western United States in the last century), but also of smugglers and passers. During World War II, they helped many refugees and Allied soldiers and airmen escape from Occupied France into Spain. But then, the Basques, for all their strong love of home, have also always had an equally strong predilection for far-flung adventure (the first sea captain to circumnavigate the globe was a Basque), if not always of a strictly legal nature. In former times, for example, Saint-Jean-de-Luz was not only a major fishing port, but a notorious haven for corsairs and freebooters.

In recent years, the Basque country as a whole has been troubled by illegal activities of another kind, in the bombings and assassinations carried out by ETA (the Basque initials for Basque Homeland and Liberty), a separatist guerrilla organization. And the policy adopted by the current French government of expelling suspected members of ETA from French territory has aroused some fears of reprisals and an escalation of violence. But the risks are minimal and the rewards of a leisurely exploration of the French Basque country are considerable.

Erik de Mauny is a former BBC correspondent covering France, the Soviet Union and the United States. He now lives in Normandy.



Pieces of the Basque country puzzle: Above, Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port, capital of Basse Navarre and the last French staging post for pilgrims to Santiago de Compostella in Spain. Below, one of the region's many seaside towns. Left, sunset behind a church; to find the true flavor of the Basque country it is best to travel inland.



Romancing the Rhine Continued from page 7

ments about this neighbor of mine, and that I ought to re-educate myself. So I set out to be a tourist on the Rhine. Naturally, one of the first things a tourist does on the Rhine is to take a Rhine cruise. Starting at the wrong end of the river, I clambered one Saturday at 5:30 P.M. aboard the Nederland in Nijmegen, a pleasant stich city on the Waal, which is what the stich call the lower branch of the Rhine before it dumps into the sea.

Just as in Arabic there are countless words for describing a camel (a sleeping camel, a thirsty camel, etc.) so the Dutch have concocted a proliferation of terms for the branches of the Rhine — the Nederrijn (Lower Rhine), the Kromme Rijn (Curving Rhine), the Oude Rijn (Old Rhine) and, mysteriously, the Lek.

Cruising on the Rhine was one of the first intimations of what today is called mass tourism. In the early 19th century, the British were the initial large-scale converts to steaming up the Rhine, and were served by the Prussian Rhine Steamship Company, the forerunner of today's highly efficient Köln-Düsseldorfer line.

Siliding out of Nijmegen, where the breeze still has a taste of the sea to it, the Nederland made hardly any noise at all; it was only evident we were moving because Nijmegen was slipping away. I had to repair to my ample cabin on the Lorelei deck — above the lowest deck, called the Rhineland deck, which is a little cramped — to hear the great river slipping softly below.

There's no steam, no fire, no pre-takeoff sensation on the Nederland. Yonder on the grassy banks, brown and white cows grazed in a landscape whose foreground, grazed by the occasional windmill, could have been limned by Pieter Bruegel the Elder, the scattering of smokestacks and high-rises in the background owed their inspiration to the Industrial Revolution.

The stretch between Rotterdam and Duisburg, the West German steel city, is the busiest for the hulking barges and tankers that labor up and down the Rhine. There are 12,000 of these water-going industrial monsters; the biggest fleet belongs to the Dutch, followed by the West Germans, the Belgians, the French and the Swiss. While in no Rhine romantic, I find the sight of these chugging vessels almost as evocative as the appearance of a felucca's sail on the Nile. My imagination tends to invest Rhine captains with an aura of adventure.



Marksburg, a 13th-century castle at Braubach.

To get a better grasp on reality, I headed up to the Nederland's pilot deck, and found Gottfried Kaufer, a ruddy white-haired veteran of the river, in conversation with a passing tanker baptized magically the Alchimist Basel. "Three to one for Argentina," crackled a radio voice. They were taking bets on West Germany's chances the following evening in the World Cup soccer final in Mexico. Not a bad guess for the tanker captain — the Argentines won 3-2; not as picturesque as a felucca, either.

On the bank our hushed progress was marked by the passing of large billboards that give the kilometer distance from the Hook of Holland to the bridge over the Rhine at Constance; the tenths of a kilometer are gauged with smaller postings and half kilometers with a black cross that to the ignorant might look like a sign of riverine piety. From where Kaufer sat, the Rhine seemed pretty much under control. On the starboard side, a gray, armed launch of the West German frontier police pattered up to check passports.

One of the features of the Nederland is a small swimming pool on the upper deck and a chess board with large, woad-high pieces. I passed up the pool but was checkmated by a polite teen-ager from Brazil. Later, dinner was a competently served broiled stein with fried onions.

The best part of the evening was being jiggled to sleep in my cabin by the Nederland as it trembled over the Rhine. I was awakened at 5:40 A.M. by the orange sun rising over a riparian sign telling me that we were 750 kilometers (about 450 miles) from Constance. Church bells were tolling in some distant village. At 9:15 A.M. we docked in Cologne, practically under the bearding shadow of the city's great cathedral. To my genuine regret, my Rhine cruise had come to its punctual end.



The Niederwald Monument, erected in the late 19th century.

Advertisement for 'The Price of Art' book. Includes a photograph of an art auction, the title 'The Price of Art', and details about the book's content, publisher (International Herald Tribune), and contact information for the International Herald Tribune Book Division. It also features a form for ordering the book, including fields for name, address, and payment method.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom center of the page.

NYSE Most Actives table with columns for stock symbol, volume, high, low, and last price.

Market Sales table showing volume and value for NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ.

NYSE Index table showing high, low, close, and change for Composite, Industrial, and Finance indices.

Thursdays NYSE Closing logo with 'Via The Associated Press' text.

AMEX Diary table listing advanced, declined, and unchanged stocks.

NASDAQ Index table showing close, change, and volume for Composite, Industrial, and Finance indices.

AMEX Most Actives table listing top trading stocks on the AMEX.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table showing closing and change for Stocks, Bonds, and Industrials.

NYSE Diary table listing advanced, declined, and unchanged stocks.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table showing buy and sell volumes for various stocks.

Dow Jones Averages table showing open, high, low, and close for Industrial, Utility, and Composite indices.

Standard & Poor's Index table showing close, change, and volume for Industrial, Utility, and Total Issues.

NASDAQ Diary table listing advanced, declined, and unchanged stocks.

AMEX Stock Index table showing high, low, close, and change for the AMEX index.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Mixed, Oil Stocks Decline

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were mixed Thursday in moderate trading. The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 1,900.17, down 4.36 from Wednesday's close.

NYSE Mixed, Oil Stocks Decline

"The extent of the rally this week was unexpected and traders considered themselves lucky and are not pressing their luck," Ms. Latimer said. IBM declined 1 1/4 to 139 3/4. Carol Marzore, a Morgan Stanley analyst, lowered her 1986 earnings estimate to \$9.80 a share from \$10.10.

NYSE Mixed, Oil Stocks Decline

Oil stocks were the target of profit-taking after a sharp rise in the previous two sessions. Mobil fell 1/4 to 36 1/4, Exxon 3/4 to 69. Chevron 1 1/4 to 43 1/4 and Texaco 3/4 to 33 1/4.

NYSE Mixed, Oil Stocks Decline

Food stocks were mostly higher. Ralston Purina rose 1/4 to 74 1/4. Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. reiterated a recommendation for Ralston Thursday based on expectations for better earnings.

NYSE Mixed, Oil Stocks Decline

The auto stocks came under pressure after General Motors' announcement that it would cut its financing rate to a record low of 2.9 percent. GM fell 1 to 73.

Table A: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table B: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table C: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table D: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table E: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table F: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table G: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table H: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table I: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table J: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table K: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table L: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table M: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table N: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table O: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table P: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table Q: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table R: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table S: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table T: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table U: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table V: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table W: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table X: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table Y: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table Z: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table AA: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table AB: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table AC: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table AD: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table AE: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table AF: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table AG: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table AH: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table AI: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table AJ: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page with text including 'TECHNO...', 'Transforming 3...', 'The Video...', 'CURREN...', and 'Inter...'.

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

Table of NYSE stock closing prices including companies like IBM, AT&T, and various other equities.

NYSE High-Lows

Table showing high and low prices for various NYSE stocks.

U.S. Trade Commission Rules Against East Bloc Urea Imports

WASHINGTON — The International Trade Commission has ruled that exports of urea from the Soviet Union, Romania and East Germany have injured U.S. producers by driving down prices and reducing domestic employment.

Company Results

Revenue and earnings per share in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table of company financial results for various international firms.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Aug. 28

Table of U.S. futures prices for grains, oil, and other commodities.

Grains

Table of grain futures prices including wheat, corn, and soybeans.

Livestock

Table of livestock futures prices for cattle, hogs, and sheep.

Currency Options

Table of currency option prices for various international currencies.

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Japan Manufactured Imports Up

TOKYO — Japan's imports of manufactured goods rose 23.7 percent in the first half of 1986 from a year earlier to \$24.7 billion, or 38.3 percent of the country's total imports in the period, the Japan External Trade Organization reported Thursday. The imports rose 55.8 percent in June from the previous year and 56.4 percent in July.

PERSONAL INVESTING

MONDAY OF EACH MONTH EDITED FOR THE INVESTOR — AN ESSENTIAL DIRECTORY OF INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS — WORLDWIDE

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

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Vertical advertisements on the right edge of the page, including 'Posts Fla', 'Decl', 'Burroughs Weighs Sperry Sales', and 'Japan's Imports'.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

VW Posts Flat Earnings On 1% Decline in Sales

By Warren Getler International Herald Tribune FRANKFURT — Volkswagen's West Germany's biggest auto-maker reported Thursday that a half group net profit rose only 1 percent from a year earlier...

M Cuts Rates to Just 2.9% on '86 Models

The Associated Press DETROIT — General Motors will attempt to clear out a 90-day stockpile of 1986 models by cutting interest rates as low as 2.9 percent on 36-month loans on all its new light trucks.

Company Notes

Arab Banking Corp. said it has bought a 10.2 percent stake in Naarden International NV, the Dutch florists and fragrances company that is the target of a takeover bid by the Unilever NV group.

Mapping It to TV

What is known as 3-D shutter technology, an electronic signal from the 3-D player causes the eyes to constantly change the angle of polarization throughout the view so that each eye sees the appropriate view needed to create a 3-D image.

Investment Falls in Indonesia

AKARTA — Net foreign investment in Indonesia fell by more than 60 percent in the first six months of this year, the government's Investment Coordinating Board said Thursday.

Volvo Net Up 11.5% in Half Despite Flat Sales

GOTHENBURG, Sweden — AB Volvo said its group net profit rose 11.5 percent in the first half of 1986, to 4.75 billion kronor (\$686.2 million) from 4.26 billion in the corresponding period of 1985, despite almost flat sales.

Montgomery Ward Making Changes

CHICAGO — Montgomery Ward & Co., a unit of Mobil Corp., said Thursday that it is reorganizing management in a move to strengthen its specialty store business.

LTV Seeks to Withhold Pension Fund Payments

DALLAS — LTV Corp. said Thursday that it is seeking a waiver from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service that would permit it to withhold \$215 million in pension plan contributions due Sept. 15.

Energy Search One N.V. Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Energy Search One N.V., hereinafter called "the Company", will be held at the Company's offices at John B. Gorisweg 6, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, on Wednesday 24th September, 1986 at 10.00 a.m. (Curaçao time), for the following purposes:

BP Reports 38% Drop In 2d-Quarter Earnings

LONDON — British Petroleum Co. said Thursday that second-quarter net income plunged 38 percent from a year earlier because of special costs and the effects of the "dramatic" decline in oil prices.

Ericsson Posts 28% Fall in First-Half Profit

STOCKHOLM — L.M. Ericsson, the Swedish telecommunications and office automation group, reported Thursday that its pretax earnings fell 28 percent in the first half of 1986, to 461 million kronor (about \$66.6 million) from 644 million kronor a year earlier, despite the benefits of a one-time gain.

European Coal and Steel Community Notice of Early Redemption

Notice is hereby given to the Holders of the above mentioned Notes, that the Commission of the European Communities will proceed to the early redemption of the total of the outstanding Notes U.S. \$32,000,000. at 100 1/4% of their principal amount on October 1st, 1986.

Notice to Holders of Amnomo Co., Inc.

U.S. \$120,000,000 5 1/2% per cent. Bonds Due 1990 with Warrants U.S. \$40,000,000 7 1/2% per cent. Convertible Bonds Due 1995 U.S. \$40,000,000 5 1/2% per cent. Convertible Bonds Due 1996 U.S. \$120,000,000 8 1/2% per cent. Convertible Bonds Due 1990 BANK OF TOKYO (CURAÇAO) HOLDING N.V. (Formerly Curacao Tokyo Holding N.V.) U.S. \$25,000,000 8 1/2% per cent. Guaranteed Bonds Due 1988 THE DANIEL INC. U.S. \$50,000,000 6 1/2% per cent. Convertible Bonds Due 1994 FUJITSU LIMITED U.S. \$80,000,000 5 1/2% per cent. Convertible Bonds Due 1996 U.S. \$100,000,000 3 per cent. Convertible Bonds Due 1990 ITO-YAMANO CO., LTD. U.S. \$50,000,000 5 1/2% per cent. Convertible Bonds Due August 31, 1988 U.S. \$50,000,000 5 1/2% per cent. Convertible Bonds Due August 31, 1996 JINCS CO., LTD. U.S. \$25,000,000 7 1/2% per cent. Convertible Bonds Due 1985 U.S. \$25,000,000 5 1/2% per cent. Convertible Bonds Due 1996 HONDA MOTOR CO., LTD. U.S. \$50,000,000 5 1/2% per cent. Convertible Bonds Due 1989 MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. U.S. \$100,000,000 6 1/2% per cent. Convertible Bonds Due November 20, 1990 MITSUBISHI CORPORATION U.S. \$50,000,000 6 1/2% per cent. Convertible Bonds Due 1991 U.S. \$40,000,000 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds Due 1992 U.S. \$50,000,000 6 1/2% per cent. Convertible Bonds Due 1984 NISSAN FINANCIAL CORPORATION U.S. \$40,000,000 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds Due 1996 TOKYO CORPORATION U.S. \$70,000,000 7 1/2% per cent. Convertible Bonds Due 1995

BUSINESS PEOPLE

British Telecom Names Vallance as Chief

LONDON — As expected, British Telecommunications PLC has named Ian Vallance to succeed Sir George Jefferson as chief executive, effective Oct. 1. Sir George will remain chairman.

Best Mortgages for UK Property

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BUSINESS TELEVISION NETWORK THE WALL STREET JOURNAL European Edition

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To Holders of Northwest International Finance N.V. Northwest International Finance B.V. 9% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1996 (Guaranteed on a Subordinated Basis by Northwest Energy Company) and 16 1/2% Subordinated Debentures Due 1996 (Guaranteed on a Subordinated Basis by Northwest Energy Company)

business. He replaces Richard Q. Armstrong, who resigned. Mr. Frost succeeds Peter Dymon, who is retiring. Mr. Frost is currently the assistant general manager of Sun Life Assurance Society PLC.

Esprit Ends Computer Line

MELVILLE, New York — Esprit Systems Inc. said Thursday that it has discontinued its unprofitable microcomputer product line. The company said it is now concentrating on its core business of supplying video display terminals for multi-user computer systems.

Europe's best sources of business news. Tonight. And every night, Mon-Fri. At 12:30 hrs. (22:30 hrs. in the U.K.) Via Eutelsat F-1, 2. See it on RTL Plus and other select broadcasters. For info, tel. U.K. 01-730-8225 U.S.A. 212-796-6363. A service of WesternWorld-Samuel Communications.

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Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

Table of stock prices for various companies, including AMEX, NYSE, and OTC. Columns include company name, price, and change.

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AMEX High-Lows

Table showing high and low prices for various stocks on the AMEX.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 28 August 1986. Advertisement listing various international funds and their performance.

Floating-Rate Notes. Advertisement for Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. and Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V., listing various floating rate notes.

Deutsche Marks, Japanese Yen, and other international financial data. Advertisement for ECU and Japanese Yen.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Mixed in Ambivalent Trading

NEW YORK — The dollar was mixed Thursday, rebounding in New York after closing generally lower in Europe. Dealers said its immediate future course hangs on U.S. trade figures for July to be released Friday.

Foreign markets had little immediate reaction to the Bundesbank's announcement following its regular council meeting that it would cut lower its 3.5-percent discount rate. Reaction in Europe was also ambivalent to the release later in the day of July data on U.S. leading indicators.

Comments by Henry Kaufman, the influential chief economist at Salomon Brothers Inc., that U.S. monetary policy should "even further on the side of accommodation," had only a short-term impact on the market.

Table with 2 columns: Currency, Rate. Includes London Dollar Rates for Deutsche mark, French franc, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, and British pound.

\$592.70 and the highest price for the precious and strategic metal since December 1980. Gold rose \$6 in Zurich to \$386 an ounce, and \$4.50 in London to \$385.50.

COLECO: A New Patch

(Continued from first finance page) "None of us ever expected Cabbage Patch to be as big as it was," said Mr. Greenberg, who signed a licensing agreement for the doll with Mr. Roberts' Original Appalachian Art Co. in 1982.

THE EUROMARKETS

First Danish Kroner FRN Emerges

LONDON — The primary Eurobond market was very active Thursday, with two large dollar floating-rate notes emerging along with the first floater denominated in Danish kroner.

NEW YORK — The basic measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, rose \$3.1 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$688.1 billion in the week ended Aug. 18, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

Relatively late in the day, a \$400-million, 12-year note issue was launched by Morgan Guaranty Ltd. for Ireland. The issue pays the six-month London interbank bid rate with no margin and had a price of 100.20.

BONN: Weapons Industry Pushes Government to Relax Export Restrictions

(Continued from Page 1) 2 percent in 1976-80, 1.4 percent in 1971-75 and 0.9 percent in 1966-70.

For such conglomerates as Daimler-Benz AG and Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blomh GmbH, both of which have made important acquisitions in the high-tech and military fields recently, greater access to world markets would increase worldwide recognition of their advances in electronics and engineering.

Gerhard Haas, a board member at Krauss-Maffei in charge of arms production, sees little ground for optimism for the arms industry in the next five years.

"At the present time, I'm of the opinion that Bonn will pursue the same policy on restricting arms exports as in the past — for the simple reason of politics and history."

DEREGULATION: The Debate Is Revived in U.S.

(Continued from first finance page) because of fewer nonstop flights. Such amenities as free drinks and baggage handling have also been reduced, a particular annoyance to passengers who are not benefiting from discounted fares.

Other factors have been at work. One is the 1981-82 recession that caused a sharp reduction in air travel, especially on highly profitable business routes, such as New York-Chicago. Another is bad decisions by individual airline managements that may have done no better under the old system.

"I do not think deregulation went too far," he said. And provided the antitrust laws are actively enforced, he said, the industry could consolidate into five or six major systems without becoming overly concentrated.

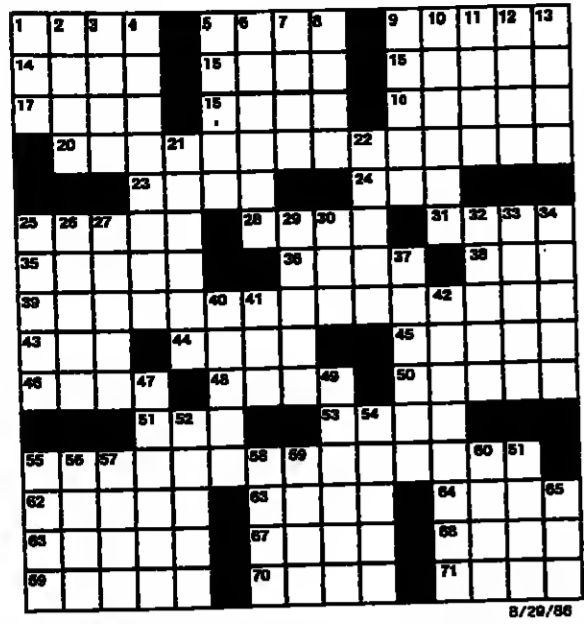
Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks, including A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Main table of OTC prices for various stocks, including A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

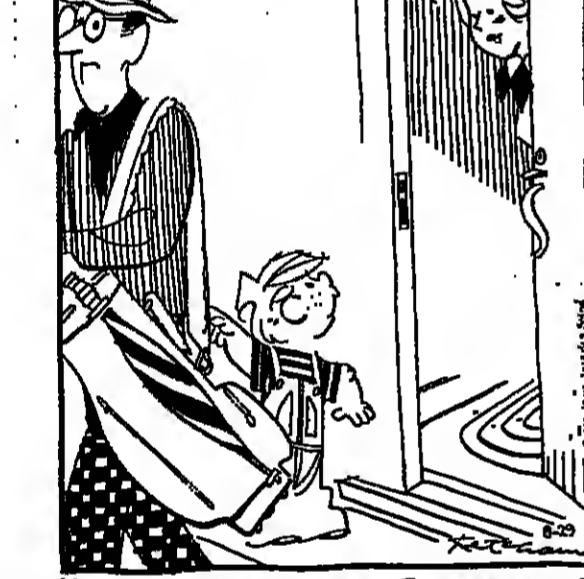
Main table of OTC prices for various stocks, including A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.



ACROSS 49 Bird on a spire? 50 Daly's co-star on TV 51 Angle or cycle precursor 52 Service trainee 53 First name in stunts 55 APE TOOTS (drink) 62 Heavily buttered 63 M.P.'s captive 64 "Heroides" 65 First name in stunts 66 Drummer 68 Shelly 67 Descartes 68 Egyptian flower 69 Almagordo event 70 Biblical dill 71 Snail-paced

DOWN 1 Marshland 2 Perry's creator 3 He gets Aida 4 Intern's study 5 Beach 6 Fasten (to) 7 Act the usher 8 Hawks' home 9 Impudent 10 North Sea feeder 11 French butcher's product 12 Plant yielding a yellow dye 13 Part of a biblical warning 21 Avaricious 22 Service trainee 25 -fizz (gin drink) 26 Salad ingredient 27 Bobby- 28 Rarin' to go 29 Hood's drink 32 "Now We Are Six" author 33 "Golden Boy" playwright 34 Argon and neon 37 Doochiekey 40 Well-founded 41 Guide note 42 They may be sent up in trials 47 Acropolis site 48 Organic compound 52 Burton on a lane 54 Domestic staff member 55 -Cass 56 Small (suspect) 57 Trid function 58 Kind of phrase? 59 Author Wister 60 Simister 61 Rustic sight 65 "The Foggy, Foggy"

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'CAN I GO ALONG AND LISTEN TO DAD PLAY GOLF?'

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

VABER WOYLL FADGYL NURTHE Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

WEATHER EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Table with columns for High, Low, Asia, High, Low, and various weather forecasts for different regions.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST - CHANNEL: Slight to moderate, FRANKFURT: Cloudy becoming stormy, TEMPE: Partly cloudy, TOKYO: Partly cloudy.

PEANUTS



BOOKS

INTERVENTION: How America Became Involved in Vietnam

By George McT. Kahin. 550 pages. \$24.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Murreyarder

O N Memorial Day, President Ronald Reagan delivered one of his favorite succinct summations about the lessons to be learned from the Vietnam trauma: American troops fought "a terrible and vicious war without enough support from home."

On other occasions the president says it was "a war our troops were not allowed to win."

Professor George McT. Kahin of Cornell University, a veteran scholar on the subject, seeks to demonstrate that from an early stage in its involvement the United States was locked into a losing cause. By 1966, he maintains in "Intervention," the United States had made all of its basic miscalculations, and he ends his study there. That was long before American support for the war crumbled, and almost a decade before the ignominious flight of the last Americans by helicopter from the roof of the U. S. embassy in Saigon.

His basic theme of wholly incompatible politics, cultures and interests is not unique, for it is part of every history of this intervention as it concentrates on this intersection as the least fully explored portion of the experience, and by drawing on four decades of research and 12,000 pages of declassified documents amplifying the Pentagon Papers, gives us much deeper insight - especially from the Vietnamese perspective.

The United States, Kahin asserts in his summation, denied to the South Vietnamese what it proclaimed to be the main objective of the war, "to insure that the South Vietnamese have the right and opportunity to control their own destiny." From Washington, American power and resources were employed to shape South Vietnam "into an instrument of supportive objectives," rather than South Vietnamese objectives.

His examples go far beyond the installation and overthrow of Ngo Dinh Diem as Saigon's ruler and other well-publicized American interference in Saigon's leadership choices. To

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Solution to Previous Puzzle

PALL OVALS SMOG AMOI LARUE PAPA COOKI ELAVAGETTO ASTERISK OATEN NONE FLARED IBSEN ELATE CANDY JONES DREW EKE ANNE URI REEF PIETHAYNOR ARENA POSSE ABRIOSE AGOG JELLY ROLL MORTON ALEE ADEEM TOTO RETS HENNA SPIEW

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal from play in a regional tournament, the co-champions in the women's pair event were balanced on a knife-edge between triumph and disaster.

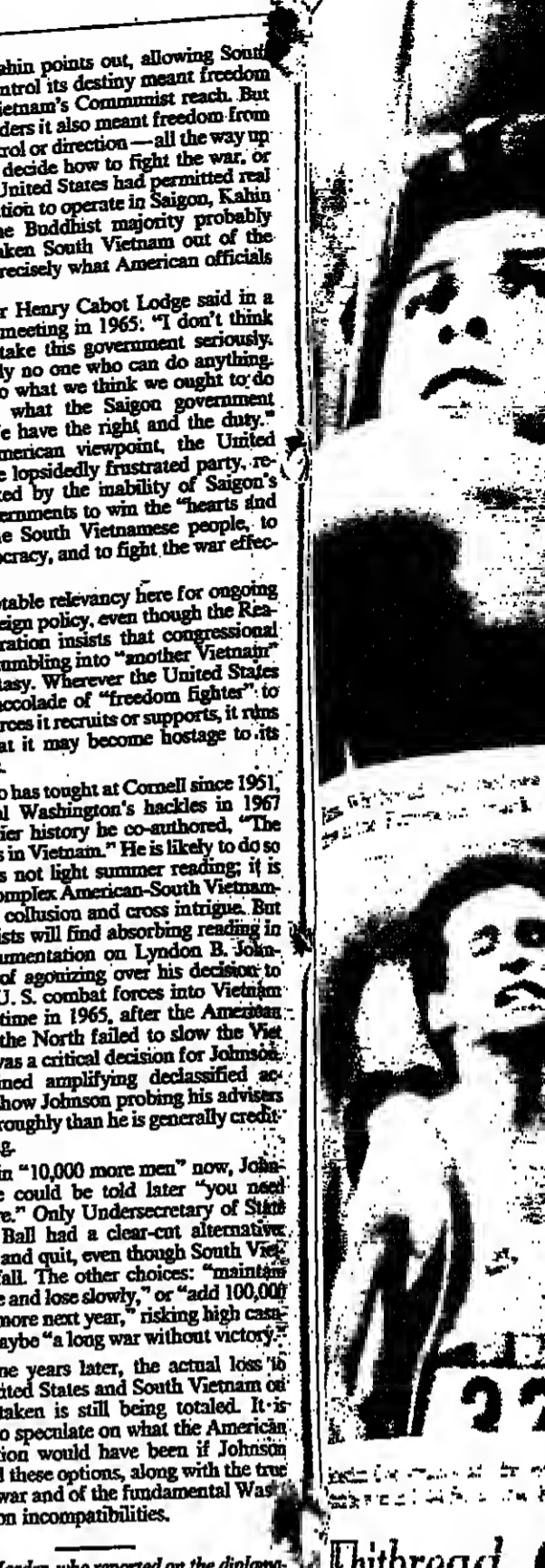
The bidding seemed likely to stop at a low level, but both sides found a fit and persevered. In one sense, East-West were right to bid four spades, because that contract fails by one trick and four diamonds succeeds.

But North pushed on to five diamonds. This would have been beaten by a heart lead, allowing that suit to be unblocked. But West led the spade two, showing an odd

number of cards in the partnership style. East correctly diagnosed a seven card suit, and on taking the ace, shifted to a heart. This was, in theory, too late but an endgame problem loomed. South took the heart ace and maneuvered without difficulty to reach this position:

BRIDGE NORTH SOUTH WEST EAST NORTH SOUTH WEST EAST

A heart lead at this point would have employed West,



Murreyarder, who reported on the diplomacy of the Vietnam War for The Washington Post throughout the 1960s and 1970s, wrote this review for the Post.

BRIDGE

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BRIDGE NORTH SOUTH WEST EAST NORTH SOUTH WEST EAST

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for various stock markets and indices, including European, Asian, and American markets.

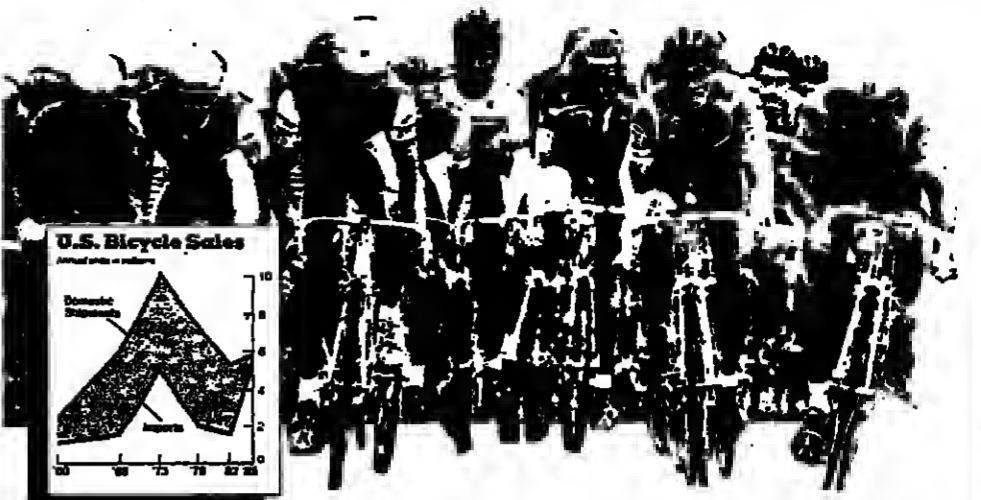
INTERNATIONAL MANAGER BY STAFF WRITERS

SPORTS

سباقات الدراجات

More Americans Spin Their (Bike) Wheels

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune
COLORADO SPRINGS—At first Alain Bondue was puzzled by motorists here who kept giving him a thumbs-up signal as he trained for the world cycling championships...



The start of the Coors Classic race in San Francisco.

Back home in France, said the track champion, nobody pays much attention to cyclists on training. "I didn't understand what they meant until I saw the signs all over town telling people to make us feel welcome," he explained. "I never knew before that Americans cared so much about cycling and cyclists."

A big push toward reaching it would be a dazzling performance in the world championships, something akin to the nine medals that the U.S. team won at the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles. That performance, on national television, started the sport's boom.

Many of these bicycles are being sold to commuters, whose numbers have tripled to nearly two million in a decade, according to the Bicycle Federation of America.

Similarly, attendance was estimated to have doubled to 200,000 in the second year of the Coors Classic, the one-day professional road championship. Held this spring in Philadelphia, the race was organized by David Chamer, who will also run the Citicorp race on Sept. 14 from Goshen, New York, to the United Nations building in Manhattan.

Blue Jays Close In On Sagging Red Sox

Cleveland—It may be that the Boston Red Sox flop, as predicted by the New York Yankees, has begun. But it also may be that the Toronto Blue Jays, not the Yankees, are going to be the team to take advantage of it.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Within five games of the slumping Red Sox in the American League East.

In the opener, Ernie Whit hit a home run leading off the 12th inning to give the Blue Jays the victory. In the second game, it was a 3-3 tie going into the eighth, when Garth Iorg singled, was sacrificed to second and scored on Tony Fernandez's double. The Blue Jays scored twice more in the ninth.

Reds 9, Pirates 5: In Pittsburgh, Cincinnati's Eric Davis hit a game-winning grand slam home run with two outs in the ninth inning.

Cardinals 2, Braves 1: In St. Louis, Missouri, Atlanta pitcher Rick Mahler walked Terry Pendleton with the bases loaded in the eighth inning.

Phillies 2, Dodgers 1: In Los Angeles, Philadelphia's Jeff Stone came home on a single by Von Hayes in the ninth inning, jarring the ball out of the hands of catcher Al Trevino, who had taken a throw from left-fielder Bill Russell.

Giants 3, Expos 2: In San Francisco, Montreal reliever Andy McGarrigan made a throwing error and two wild pitches in the Giants' two-run eighth inning. (LAT/AP)

Alabama Wins College Opener

New York Times Service
EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey—Mike Shula, the quarterback, and Gene Jelks, his halfback, turned the game around for Alabama in the fourth quarter of the Kickoff Classic on Wednesday.

A 73-yard touchdown drive, with Shula's passes and Jelks' runs the big plays, opened the way for the Crimson Tide's 16-10 victory over Ohio State before a crowd of 68,296 in college football's first game of the season.

Alabama Wins College Opener

Shula, son of Miami Dolphins coach Don Shula, completed 11 of 21 passes and was intercepted twice. In the fourth quarter, the senior's third-down pass from the 3 to Al Bell gave Alabama its touchdown and the lead, 13-10. Later, Van Tiffin kicked a field goal for Alabama's final points.

The Buckeyes had a late chance to score, but Jim Karsatos's pass was knocked down in the Alabama end zone with no time on the clock.

Whitbread, Coe Shine

The Associated Press
STUTTGART — Britain's Fafina Whitbread smashed the women's javelin world record with a mighty throw of 77.44 meters (254 feet, one inch) in the qualifying event at the European track and field championships.

Coe, who had to pull out of last month's Commonwealth Games because of a virus, ran a superb race in a steady drizzle, biding his time and never letting Crain out of his sights until he made his move with 200 meters to go.

Matria Koch of East Germany, the world record holder, won the 400-meter women's title in 48.22 seconds for her third straight European crown.

Daley Thompson of Britain saw his 8-year unbeaten streak in the decathlon endangered at luncheon when he was 15 points behind after seven disciplines. But he crushed West Germany's Jurgen Hingsen in the pole vault and was ahead by 77 points with one event to go.

Becker, Connors, Evert Advance at U.S. Open

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Boris Becker and Jimmy Connors, along with other big-name players, moved easily into the second round of the U.S. Open tennis tournament.

Becker ousted Canada's Glenn Michibata, 6-2, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2, on Wednesday. Connors, a five-time Open champion, crushed Sweden's Henrik Sundstrom 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

In addition, second-seeded Mats Wilander won handily in four sets over Todd Nelson, fourth-seeded Stefan Edberg dropped just three games to Stéphane Bouchaud, and No. 7 Joakim Nyström, No. 10 Andrei Gornes and No. 11 Mikael Pernfors won easily.

Becker, Connors, Evert Advance at U.S. Open

The top women also cruised. Second-seeded Chris Evert-Lloyd won her 84th U.S. Open match, No. 3 Steffi Graf dropped one game to Susan Mascarin, No. 5 Pam Shriver also dropped one game, and No. 7 Helena Sukova won easily, as did No. 8 Bonnie Gadusek, No. 11 Gabriela Sabatini and No. 12 Zina Garrison.

Connors, 33, has not won a tournament in almost two years, but he said, "I have played my best tennis here in New York. The fans bring out the best in me." He is seeded sixth in this, the year's final Grand Slam tournament.

Connors took one hour, 49 minutes to dispose of Sundstrom. He did it in his all-court, all-out style. For Becker, the 19-year-old two-time Wimbledon champion who is the No. 3 seed, there were some problems in addition to the airplanes flying overhead.

"The wind changed every five minutes," Becker said. "You couldn't prepare yourself. This is so different from Wimbledon. There, you have to be quiet. Otherwise, they throw you out. Here, you can do what you want. You can play a saxophone in the stands and nobody cares." (AP, WP)

Baseball

Wednesday's Major League Line Score

Table with columns for Team, W, L, Pct, GS. Includes American League and National League results.

Major League Standings

Table with columns for Division, Team, W, L, Pct, GS. Lists standings for American and National Leagues.

Track and Field

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS (AT Stuttgart)

Table with columns for Event, Name, Country, Time. Lists results for 200m, 400m, 800m, 1500m, 5000m, 10000m, 20000m, 30000m, 40000m, 50000m, 60000m, 70000m, 80000m, 90000m, 100000m.

WOMEN'S 800 METERS

Table with columns for Name, Country, Time. Lists results for 800m, 1500m, 5000m, 10000m, 20000m, 30000m, 40000m, 50000m, 60000m, 70000m, 80000m, 90000m, 100000m.

WOMEN'S 1500 METERS

Table with columns for Name, Country, Time. Lists results for 1500m, 5000m, 10000m, 20000m, 30000m, 40000m, 50000m, 60000m, 70000m, 80000m, 90000m, 100000m.

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OBSERVER

Pity the New Taxpayers

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — First it was Hughie huddled on my door... "Alms," he cried. "Alms for a poor sufferer who begs a pallet in your home..."

Leonardo Sciascia: Sicilian Cliffhangers

By Herbert Mitgang
New York Times Service

RACALMUTO, Sicily — Leonardo Sciascia's farmhouse sits half-hidden on a hillside overlooking a landscape of vineyards and olive groves deep in south central Sicily...



Author Sciascia: "The Mafia might even be proud."

slowly, "I type with only one finger of one hand, my right index finger. I keep one type writer here in the country and another just like it at the apartment that my wife and I share in Palermo..."

ing whatever he could get his hands on that had been translated. He is not a university graduate and, when offered an honorary degree from the University of Palermo several years ago, he turned it down...

PEOPLE

Orson Welles Film Found

Long-lost material from an unfinished 1942 Orson Welles movie on Brazil has been found and some of it is scheduled to be shown at the Venice film festival...

After a wave of violence at theaters showing the Sylvester Stallone movie "Cobra," Paolo Brossard, the Brazilian justice minister, told distributors in Brazil to cut scenes of violence from the film...

Princess Caroline of Monaco banged her car into a rock on a road where her 200-year-old house was built in 1962. A palace spokesman said Caroline, 39, was a little shaken after the accident last weekend...

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

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